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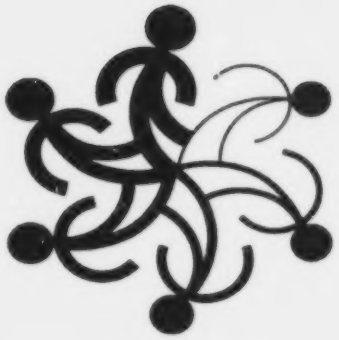
Child Care in Canada



by Tracey Bushnik

Special Surveys Division
2300 Main Building, Ottawa, K1A 0T6

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Children and Youth Research Paper Series

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Executive summary

This report provides an overview of child care in Canada as reported by Canadian families to the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY). The report focuses on the child care experiences of children aged six months to five years over the eight-year period from 1994-1995 to 2002-2003.

Nationally, in 2002-2003, about 54% of Canadian children aged six months to five years were in some type of non-parental child care. This rate represented a significant increase from the 42% of children in non-parental child care eight years earlier in 1994-1995. The rise in rates occurred for children from almost all backgrounds, regardless of geographic location, household income, family structure, parental employment status or parental place of birth. However, children with certain characteristics were more likely to be in non-parental child care than others, such as children in higher income households and children with a single-parent who worked for pay or studied.

The main types of non-parental child care and how their use shifted over time are also discussed in this report. Overall, from 1994-1995 to 2002-2003 there was a decline in the use of care by a non-relative but a corresponding increase in the use of care by a relative and daycare centres. Though parents were not asked why they had placed their child in a particular type of care, the examination of the child's background characteristics revealed some patterns. For example, in 2002-2003, care outside the home by a relative was more popular for children who lived in a rural community compared to children who lived in an urban setting. At the same time, a greater proportion of children whose reporting parent was born outside of Canada were in care inside the home with a relative compared to children whose parent was born in Canada. And daycare centres were used more frequently by children from lower income households, as well as by children in Quebec.

Not only did the main types of child care shift over time, but characteristics of the arrangements themselves also changed to some degree. Not including daycare centres, compared to 1994-1995, a greater proportion of children in care were with licensed and trained caregivers in 2002-2003.

Another aspect of child care that is examined is the number of hours spent in care. Hours varied depending on a child's background and family situation, and especially by the number of care arrangements. In 2002-2003, children in more than one care arrangement were spending, on average, up to two-and-a-half additional hours per day in care, for a total of 12 extra hours per week.

Lastly, this report discusses how children, as they age, move in and out of different types of child care. In 2002-2003, an average 52% of children were in a different type of care arrangement from that of 1998-1999.

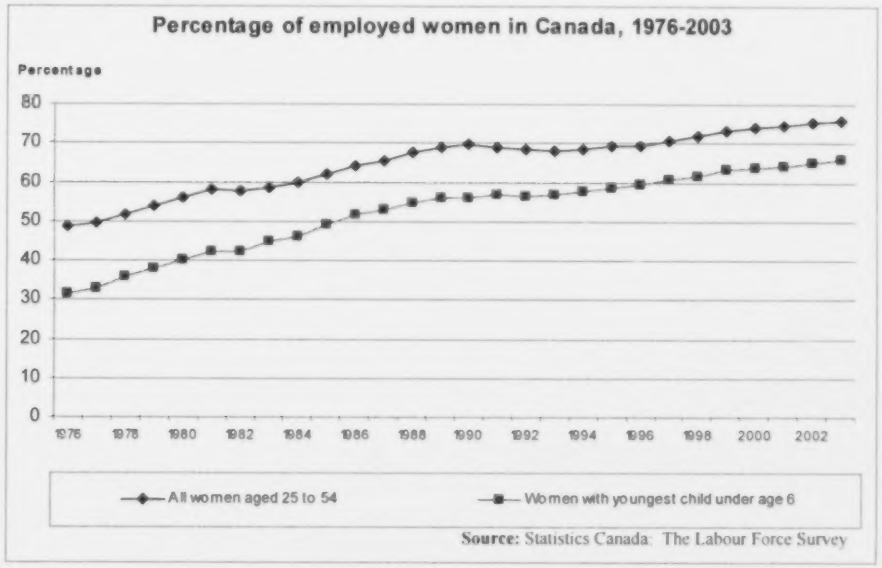
This profile of child care in Canada is intended to provide some insight into a subject that is relevant to all Canadians. However, there are additional questions that require answers. For

example, what are the reasons that parents choose one type of child care arrangement over another? Do multiple care arrangements affect children and if so, how? And what is the level of quality of the child care arrangements of Canadian children? Future research and future cycles of the NLSCY may help answer some of these questions.

1. Introduction

Since the mid 1970's, a number of demographic, economic and social trends have contributed to a steadily increasing demand for child care services in Canada. Despite a declining birth rate, increases in the proportion of lone-parent families with young children, and increases in the incidence of non-traditional work hours have added to the demand for non-parental care (Doherty et al. 2003). Furthermore, the percentage of women employed in the labour market has risen over the past 30 years; in particular, women with pre-school children have seen their employment rates more than double (Figure 1).

Figure 1



For the many stakeholders, including policy-makers, parents, and providers of child care, it is important to know how Canadians have responded to these trends. How much have child care rates changed? How much time are Canadian children spending in child care? What types of child care arrangements are being used and has this changed over time? What are Canadians saying about the characteristics of these arrangements? This report will attempt to answer these questions.

2. Objective

This purpose of this report is to provide a profile of child care in Canada with a focus on the child care experiences of children aged six months to five years. Children under the age of six are more likely to be in some form of child care as many have not yet started school full-time.

This report uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY) from 1994-1995 to 2002-2003. Every two years, parents of children in the NLSCY are asked about their use of child care while they (the parents) are at work or studying, and information is collected on many aspects of their child care arrangements. These aspects include type and number of care arrangements, hours spent in care, and characteristics of and changes in care arrangements. Using the most recent cycle of data available (2002-2003), this report describes these areas of child care and presents comparable data from previous time periods when possible.

As a longitudinal survey that began in 1994, a key advantage of using the NLSCY as a data source is there are currently five cycles of data available. The benefits of multiple cycles of data are two-fold: it permits a cross-sectional comparison of child care for all children over time; and, it allows an examination of the child care experiences of the same children over time. Furthermore, the NLSCY provides a unique opportunity to explore trends and patterns in child care from the perspective of Canadian families.

The NLSCY does, however, have certain limitations. The data are based on self-report which can be subject to response error. In addition, some data gaps exist as the NLSCY does not currently collect information from parents on certain aspects of the quality, cost, accessibility and/or availability of child care. However, future data collections will include questions on most of these topics.

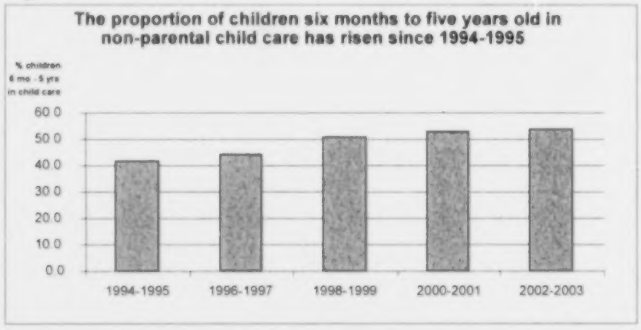
Information regarding the policies and regulations surrounding the provision, availability, accessibility, and quality of child care in Canada is not presented in any detail in this report. Some of this information is available from other sources, several of which are referenced in this text.

3. Child care rates

In this report, non-parental child care refers to the care of a child by someone other than a parent or guardian while the parent or guardian is at work or studying[1]. Note that work does not necessarily mean 'work for pay'.

According to parents, over half of all Canadian children aged six months to five years were in some form of non-parental child care in 2002-2003. At 54%, this was significantly higher than the rate of 42% in 1994-1995, and reflected the fairly steady increase in rate since that earlier time period (Table 1 - Figure 2).

Figure 2



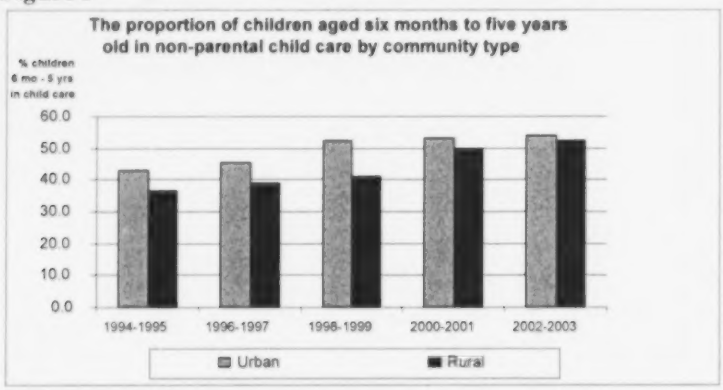
The increase in non-parental child care rates occurred regardless of the child's age and background, with a few exceptions.

From 1994-1995 to 2002-2003, there was a significant increase in rates for children aged one to five years; however, between 2000-2001 and 2002-2003 children under the age of one saw a decline (Table 1a). This may have been due, in part, to the amendment to the Employment Insurance Act (Bill C-32) that was introduced in 2000. This amendment increased the combined maternity, parental and sickness leave from 25 to 50 weeks for new parents whose child was born after December 30, 2000 (Government of Canada 2000, Marshall 2003).

Except for Alberta, each province saw significant increases in non-parental child care rates between 1994-1995 and 2002-2003 (Table 1b). Significant increases in child care rates also occurred for children in urban and in rural communities. The child care rate in rural communities rose particularly rapidly over time, to the point where the gap in rates between rural and urban children had disappeared by 2002-2003 (Table 1c - Figure 3).

1. Parents do not specify whether they work or study within or outside the home.

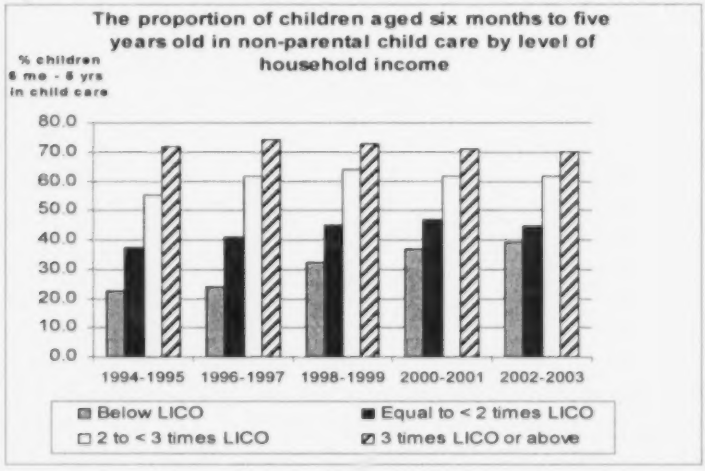
Figure 3



Child care rates also varied among the four levels of household income (Table 1d). These four levels classify households as having income below the low-income cut-off (LICO), equal to less than two times the LICO, two to less than three times the LICO or three times the LICO or above[2].

Child care rates rose between 1994-1995 and 2002-2003 for children at the three lowest income levels while the rate remained steady and high for children in households at the highest level of income. At all time periods, the higher the household income, the more likely the child was in non-parental child care (Figure 4)

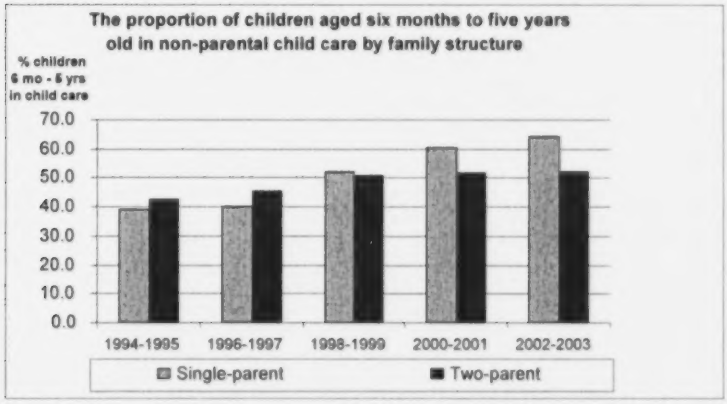
Figure 4



2. The household income variable used in this report is the *ratio* of pre-tax household income to the low-income cut-off (LICO). Every year Statistics Canada establishes LICOs which are derived by considering expenditure to income patterns observed in the Survey of Household Spending. These thresholds or values are calculated for different community-size and family-size categories and are updated annually using the Consumer Price Index. For more information about how the household income variable was derived for this report, see the *Definitions* section.

A greater proportion of children from both single-parent and two-parent households were in non-parental child care by 2002-2003 compared to 1994-1995 (Table 1e). Over time, however, the child care rates for children in single-parent households overtook those of children in two-parent households. While children in both types of households in 1994-1995 were almost equally likely to be in non-parental child care (39% and 42%, respectively), in 2002-2003, children in single-parent households were more likely than children in two-parent households to be in non-parental child care, 64% and 52%, respectively (Figure 5).

Figure 5



Children who lived in two-parent households where both parents were working for pay or studying saw their child care rates rise from 66% in 1994-1995 to 71% in 2002-2003 (Table 1f). Overall, children in two-parent households where only one parent worked for pay[3] or studied had relatively low child care rates. However, the rate almost doubled from 11% in 1994-1995 to 20% in 2002-2003.

In 1994-1995, children whose reporting parent was born within or outside of Canada had child care rates of 43% and 37%, respectively (Table 1g). Over time, the gap in rates widened. The child care rate for children whose parent was born in Canada rose steadily to 56% by 2002-2003, while the rate for children whose parent was born outside of Canada grew only slightly (and not significantly) to 44%.

3. See the section on *Data Quality Issues* for more information about the possible limitations associated with the category 'two parents where one worked for pay and/or studied'.

4. Main child care arrangement

The following sections discuss various aspects of a child's main non-parental child care arrangement. If a child was in only one child care arrangement, then this was considered the main arrangement. In 2002-2003, about seven out of every ten children were in only one care arrangement. On the other hand, for those children who were in more than one non-parental care arrangement, their main care arrangement was that in which they spent the most hours per week.

Note that in this chapter, any reference to being 'in care' means ***non-parental*** care.

Type of main care arrangement

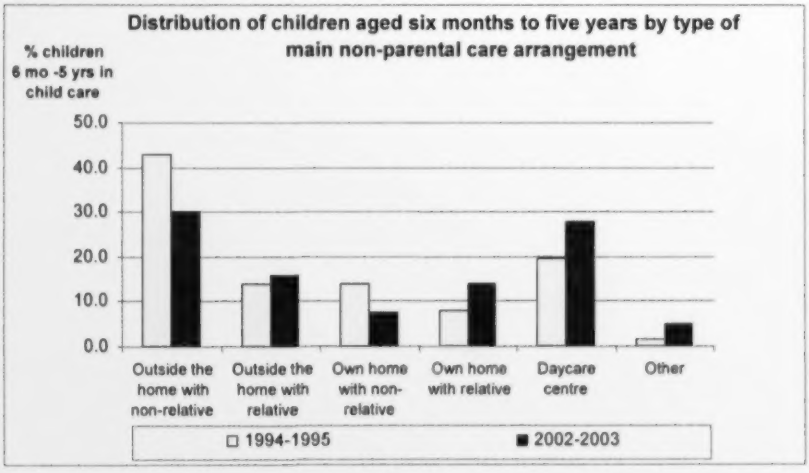
In the NLSCY, parents can report a number of different types of non-parental child care arrangements. For the purposes of this report, these different types of care arrangements fall into the following six categories:

1. Care outside the child's home by a non-relative (does **not** include daycare centres);
2. Care outside the child's home by a relative;
3. Care in the child's home by a non-relative;
4. Care in the child's home by a relative (including care by a sibling);
5. Care in a daycare centre; and
6. 'Other' care which includes nursery school or preschool, before or after school programs, or other unspecified non-parental care.

Trends in type of main care arrangement

Between 1994-1995 and 2002-2003, nationally there were significant shifts in the reported use of certain types of care arrangements. While 43% of children in care in 1994-1995 were in care outside the home with a non-relative, this rate fell to about 30% of children in 2002-2003 (Figure 6 – Table 2). There was also a drop in the use of care in the child's home by a non-relative; the rate fell steadily from 14% in 1994-1995 to a low of 8% in 2002-2003.

Figure 6



Other types of care, on the other hand, became more common. Care in the child's home by a relative almost doubled from 8% in 1994-1995 to 14% by 2002-2003. The biggest increase was in daycare centre usage where the rate rose from 20% in 1994-1995to 28% in 2002-2003.

As for the remaining types of care, care outside the home by a relative showed a slight but not significant increase over time. The proportion of children in the "other" type of care remained fairly stable except for a slight change in rate between 1996-1997 and 1998-1999; likely the result of a change in how the question was asked[4].

Parental satisfaction with child care linked to type of care

In 2000-2001, parents who had children in child care were asked "Overall, how satisfied are you with your main child care arrangement?"

Being "very satisfied" with the care arrangement was linked to the type of care arrangement. A significantly higher proportion of children in non-parental care with a relative had parents who were very satisfied with the care arrangement (92%) compared to children in a daycare centre (80%), in care with a non-relative (82%), or in 'other' types of care (82%).

Type of main care arrangement and child background

Chapter 3 of this report focussed on trends and patterns in child care rates while considering the child's age and background characteristics. The next sections focus on those children who were in some form of non-parental child care and discuss how the *type* of main care arrangement varied with respect to the child's age and background. The background characteristics include

4. The types of care included in the 'other' category changed in 1998/99 to include nursery schools or preschools. This change could be partially responsible for the jump in rates from 1996/97 to 1998/99. Note that the rates remained between 4% and 5% from 1998/99 onward.

province, community type, level of household income, family structure, parental paid employment/school attendance status, and parental place of birth.

Type of main care and age of child

Tables 3a to 3f present the distribution of children among the six types of main care arrangement by the age of the child.

In 2002-2003, the type of main care arrangement varied to some degree by the child's age. While it is true that fewer children aged six to 11 months were in child care in 2002-2003, those in care at this age were more likely to be cared for outside the home by a relative, compared to older children. As for the older children, over 30% of children aged two to four years in care in 2002-2003 were in a daycare centre, compared to about 20% of children in the other age groups. And five-year-olds in 2002-2003 were more likely than younger children to be in a nursery school, preschool, or before-and-after school program ('other' care).

Type of main care and province

Provincially, the reported use of certain types of care arrangements varied. Tables 4a to 4e present the proportion of children in each type of child care arrangement[5] by province.

Over time, care by a non-relative outside the home became less common at the national level and this was primarily due to reported declines in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia (Table 4a). Children in the other provinces continued to be in care with a non-relative outside the home at similar rates over time. In 2002-2003, this form of child care was the least common in Newfoundland and Labrador (15% of children in care) while over half of children in Saskatchewan (54%) were in this type of care.

The rate for children cared for by a relative outside the home remained stable in most provinces over time (Table 4b). Only Nova Scotia and Ontario reported a significant increase in the proportion of children in this type of care (from 13% and 12% in 1994-1995, respectively, to 25% and 19% in 2002-2003), while Quebec was the only province that reported a significant decline, as the rate fell from 15% in 1994-1995 to 9% in 2002-2003. In fact, compared to all other provinces in 2002-2003, Quebec had the smallest proportion of children in this type of care.

In all provinces, there was a decline (though not always significant) in the proportion of children cared for at home by a non-relative between 1994-1995 and 2002-2003 (Table 4c). For example, the rates in 1994-1995 in Prince Edward Island and in Nova Scotia fell from 14% and 26%, respectively, to 4% and 8% in 2002-2003. There was little difference in rates among the provinces for this type of care in 2002-2003.

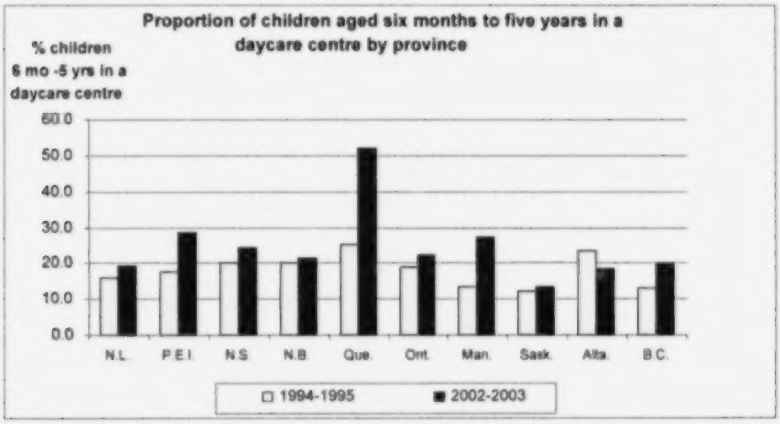
There was an increase (though not always significant) across all provinces except Prince Edward Island in the proportion of children cared for at home by a relative between 1994-1995 and 2002-2003 (Table 4d). Excluding British Columbia – where this type of arrangement saw its rate

5. 'Other' care was excluded from these tables due to small sample sizes.

almost triple from 8% in 1994-1995 to 21% in 2002-2003 - this type of care was more common in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2002-2003 (30% of children) than in the other provinces.

Lastly, most provinces (except Alberta) saw a slight (though not always significant) increase in daycare usage between 1994-1995 and 2002-2003 (Table 4e). The biggest increases were in Manitoba[6] and in Quebec. The proportion of children in a daycare centre in Quebec doubled over the eight year period to 52% of children in 2002-2003 (Figure 7 and see textbox *Daycare centres in Quebec*).

Figure 7



Type of main care and community type

In 2002-2003, almost 90% of children aged six months to five years lived in an urban community (Table 5). This remained relatively unchanged from 1996-1997[7].

The type of community in which a child lives may have some bearing on the availability of certain types of non-parental child care arrangements. For example, compared to families in urban areas, families living in rural areas may not have the same access to a wide range of child care alternatives (Norris et al. 1999).

6. See Friendly and Beach, 2005 for a description of funding and policy initiatives in Manitoba regarding child care and daycare centres.
7. In 1994-1995, the definition of 'rural' included some areas that were considered as 'small urban' in later time periods. Thus, the proportion of children in rural communities was significantly higher in 1994-1995. See *Data Quality* for more information.

Daycare centres in Quebec

In 1997, Quebec introduced $5 per day daycare centre care for children aged four on September 30th. Over the next two years, the program phased in children aged three and two, and by September 1, 2000, all children zero to four years old were eligible (Lefebvre and Merrigan 2005). In November 2003, the price increased to $7 per day (Friendly and Beach 2005).

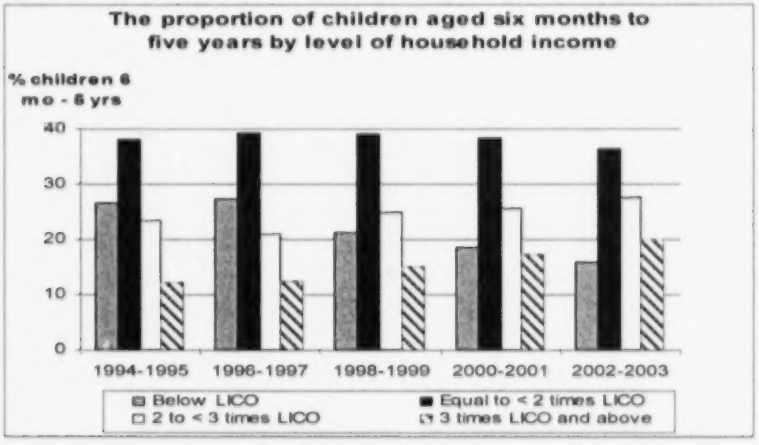
Following the inception of this program, several changes in the use of daycare centres in Quebec were observed. First, according to the NLSCY, the proportion of children in daycare centres in Quebec rose to 52% of children in non-parental care in 2002-2003. This was almost double the national average of 28%. Second, a greater proportion of families in Quebec reported child care expenses in 2002 while paying far less than families in other provinces (see textbox *Child care expenses in Canada*). And third, 76% of Quebec children in daycare centres were there full-time (30 or more hours per week) by 2002-2003, a significant increase from the 57% who were full-time in 1994-1995.

Within each time period, there were several significant differences between urban and rural children and their use of certain types of care (Tables 6a—6e)[8]. For example, in 2002-2003 children in care in rural communities were more likely to be cared for outside the home by a relative (22%), than were children from urban communities (16% -Table 6b). On the other hand, urban children were more likely to be in a daycare centre in 2002-2003 (30%) than were rural children (22% - Table 6e).

Type of main care and household income

Figure 8 (Table 7) presents the distribution of children aged six months to five years by level of household income. Generally, the proportion of children below the LICO fell from 1994-1995 to 2002-2003, while the proportion of children at the two highest levels of income increased.

Figure 8



A family's use of certain types of care can be affected by that family's household income. More expensive types of care, like having a paid caregiver in the home, might be out of reach for

8. 'Other' care was excluded from these tables.

families with lower incomes. On the other hand, lower income families may be eligible for government subsidies for daycare (Norris et al. 1999).

According to the NLSCY, children below the LICO were consistently the most likely to be cared for in a daycare centre and the least likely to be cared for outside the home with a non-relative compared to the children at the other income levels (Tables 8a—8e)[9]. In 2002-2003, children at the lowest income level had a daycare rate of 42% versus a rate of 18% for care outside the home with a non-relative. Conversely, children at the highest income level had a rate of 40% for care outside the home with a non-relative versus a daycare rate of 26%.

Children at the highest income level were more likely than other children to be cared for in their own home by a non-relative, while children at lower income levels were more likely to be cared for at home by a relative. For example, in 2002-2003, about 18% of children at less than two times the LICO were cared for at home by a relative, compared to 10% of children at the highest income level.

Type of main care and family structure

Nationally, the proportion of children in two-parent households increased slightly over time. In 1994-1995, about 85% of children lived with two parents; this had increased to 88% in 2002-2003 (Table 9)[10].

The use of certain types of non-parental child care has been linked to family structure (Fuller et al. 1998). For example, one study found that children of single mothers were more likely to be in a daycare centre than children in two biological parent families (Seifert et al. 2001).

Tables 10a to 10e[11] show how the use of the various types of main care arrangements differed by family structure. In 2002-2003, children in single-parent households were much more likely than children in two-parent households to be in a daycare centre (40% versus 28%). This may have been partially due to the fact that children in single-parent households tended to have lower household incomes than children in two-parent households and thus been eligible for daycare centre subsidies. In 2002-2003, 53% of children in single-parent households were below the LICO compared to 9% of children in two-parent households (no table).

Type of main care and parental paid work/study status

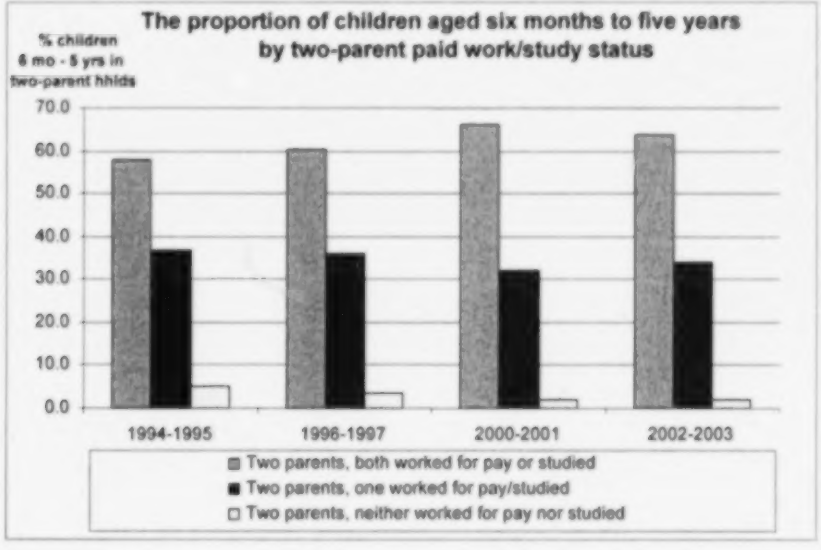
Taking the preceding analysis of family structure one step further, the following section discusses how family structure combined with parental paid employment and/or school attendance may be linked to the use of certain types of child care.

9. 'Other' care was excluded from these tables.
10. 'Two parents' could be any combination of biological, step, foster or adoptive. Similarly, a single parent could be biological, step, foster or adoptive.
11. 'Other' care was excluded from these tables.

Figures 9 and 10 (Tables 11 and 12) show the distribution of children in two-parent and in single-parent households by their parents' paid work and/or study status[12]. For the purposes of the discussion 'did paid work and/or studied' will be referred to as '***worked/studied***[13]'.

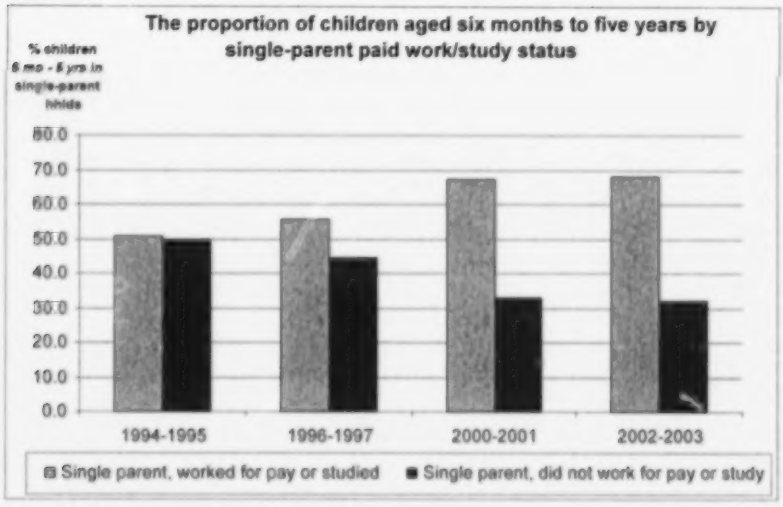
In 2002-2003, children were more likely to live in a household where their parent(s) worked/studied. Sixty-four percent (64%) of children in two-parent households in 2002-2003 had two parents who worked/studied, up from 59% in 1994-1995 (Figure 9). Similarly, 68% of children in single-parent households in 2002-2003 had a single-parent who worked/studied, an increase from 51% in 1994-1995 (Figure 10).

Figure 9



12. Due to data collection problems, there are data quality issues with the 1998-1999 parental paid work/study variable and therefore it was excluded from this analysis.
13. Although working and studying have been combined into one variable, the majority of children had parents who were working for pay rather than attending school.

Figure 10



Tables 13a to 13e[14] show how use of the various types of care arrangements differed by parental paid work/study status. At 36%, the most common type of care for children with two parents who worked/studied in 2002-2003 was care outside the home by a non-relative (Table 13a). A further 27% of children in these households were in a daycare centre in 2002-2003, up from 17% in 1994-1995 (Table 13e).

On the other hand, daycare centres were the most common type of care for children in households with a single parent who worked/studied. In 2002-2003, the rate was 40%, which was not significantly different from that of 35% in 1994-1995 (Table 13e).

The situation was slightly different for children who lived with two parents where only one parent worked/studied. In this situation, care by a relative was most frequently reported. In 2002-2003, children in two-parent households where only one parent worked/studied were in care outside or inside the home with a relative at rates of 24% and 22%, respectively (Table 13b and Table 13d). These rates were much higher than for children in other types of households.

Type of main care and parental place of birth

In 2002-2003, about 21% of children had a reporting parent who was born outside of Canada, a slight increase from the 18% in 1994-1995 (Table 14).

Research suggests that parents born outside of a particular country may have views of child care that differ from those held by parents born within the country. This in turn may influence their use of certain types of care (Leseman 2002).

14. 'Other' care was excluded from these tables.

According to the NLSCY, whether the reporting parent was born in or outside of Canada was related to the use of two types of main care arrangements – care outside the home by a non-relative and care in the home by a relative (Tables 15a and 15d).

Children whose parent was born in Canada were more likely than children whose parent was born outside of Canada to be in care outside the home with a non-relative (34% versus 20% in 2002-2003).

On the other hand, children whose reporting parent was born outside of Canada were cared for at home by a relative at home at more than double the rate of children whose parent was born in Canada (26% versus 12% in 2002-2003). This may be related to the fact that children with a parent born *outside* of Canada were more likely than children with a parent born *in* Canada to have adults other than their parents in their household[15] (no table).

15. Note that the additional adults (18+ in age) in the household could be the child's siblings.

Child care expenses in Canada

Parents in the NLSCY were not asked about the cost of their child care arrangements. The Survey of Household Spending (SHS) is a national survey that collects household expenditure data. It provides information on overall child care expenses in Canada along with detail on household expenditures on daycare centres. Note that the following expense data is at the household level and not "per child", and covers the ten provinces.

According to the SHS, approximately 840,000 or 61% of Canadian households with at least one child aged five years or younger reported spending a total of 2.3 billion dollars on child care expenses in 2002. This was a slight drop from the proportion of households that reported child care expenses in 2000 (64%) but about the same as in 1998 (61%).

There was, however, an increase in the proportion of households that reported annual "daycare centre" expenses - 39% of households in 2002, up from 36% in 2000 and 31% in 1998.

Though annual daycare expenses were reported by a greater proportion of households in 2002, the average daycare centre expenditure per reporting household was lower in 2002 at $2,500 than in 2000 ($2,600) and 1998 ($2,700). This was likely due to some regional variation, as discussed below (see table).

Atlantic provinces: Average per reporting household daycare centre expenses were considerably higher in 2002 ($2,900) than in 2000 and 1998 while the proportion of households that reported daycare centre expenses remained relatively stable over time (ranging from 29% to 30%).

Quebec: Families in Quebec stood out with the lowest average per reporting household expenditure on daycare centres in 2002 ($1,400) which represented a significant drop from amounts reported in 2000 and 1998. This was accompanied by a gradual and significant increase over time in the proportion of households that reported daycare centre expenses – 64% in 2002.

Ontario: Average per reporting household expenditures on daycare centres in 2002 ($3,600) were similar to amounts reported in 1998. However, the proportion of households that reported these expenses was significantly higher in 2002 (32%) than in 1998 (21%).

Prairie provinces: Average per reporting household daycare centre expenses fell to $2,200 in 2002 from about $2,800 in 2000 and 1998. The proportion of households that reported these expenses rose to 31% in 2002 (up from 28% in 2000 and 26% in 1998).

British Columbia: Reporting households' average expenditures on daycare centre expenses were $3,200 in 2002, similar to 2000 and significantly higher than in 1998. Further, a larger proportion of households reported these expenses in 2002 and 2000 (30%) compared to 1998 (22%).

Average annual household expenditures on daycare centres

	1998		2000		2002	
	$ per reporting household	% of households reporting	$ per reporting household	% of households reporting	$ per reporting household	% of households reporting
Atlantic provinces	$2,000	29.1%	$2,500	28.8%	$2,900	30.4%
Quebec	$2,300	53.6%	$1,800	58.7%	$1,400	64.0%
Ontario	$3,500	20.9%	$3,200	28.8%	$3,600	32.2%
Prairie provinces	$2,800	26.0%	$2,800	27.9%	$2,200	31.2%
British Columbia	$2,300	21.7%	$3,100	30.1%	$3,200	29.8%
Canada	**$2,700**	**30.5%**	**$2,600**	**35.6%**	**$2,500**	**39.0%**

Dollar estimates have been rounded to the nearest $100
***Source:** Statistics Canada: Survey of Household Spending*

Hours in main care arrangement

The amount of time children spend in non-parental child care can be a function of a number of factors including the child's age, where the child lives, the type of care arrangement, whether the child has started school, and the various commitments made by parents towards work, school, and other activities.

Taking into account all reported non-parental care arrangements, in 2002-2003 children spent about 29 hours per week in all of their arrangements combined, a drop from the average 31 hours per week reported in 1994-1995. In terms of full-time care, 52% of children were full-time (30+ hours per week[16]) in all of their arrangements combined (no table).

As for their main arrangement, in 2002-2003 just under half of children (47%) were in their main care arrangement full-time (Table 16). Children spent an average 25.7 hours per week in it, compared to 27 hours per week in 1994-1995 (Table 17).

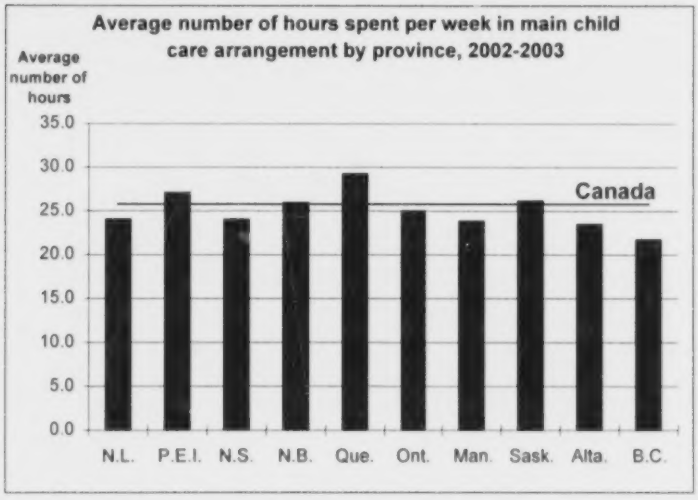
Time spent in the main care arrangement varied to some extent by the age of the child. The average amount of time children six to 11 months old spent in their main care arrangement fell from almost 29 hours per week in 1994-1995 to 23 hours per week in 2002-2003 (Table 17a). This drop in hours may have been due in part to the changes to the *Employment Insurance Act* in 2000[17]. Five-year-olds spent the least amount of time in their main care arrangement and this held true over time. This is likely due to the fact that many children of this age spent some of their day in the school system.

In most provinces, the amount of time children spent in their main care arrangement did not change significantly over time (Table 17b). However, children in Nova Scotia and Ontario spent 24.1 and 25.0 hours, respectively, in their main care arrangement in 2002-2003 which was significantly less than the 29.3 and 27.3 hours per week reported in 1994-1995.

There were some interprovincial differences within each time period. For example, in all five time periods, children in British Columbia were below the national average in the time they spent in their main care arrangement. In 2002-2003, children in this province spent 21.7 hours per week in their main care arrangement while children in Quebec spent an average 29.3 hours per week (Figure 11).

16. Thirty or more hours per week corresponds to full-time weekly employment hours as defined by the Labour Force Survey. Part-time hours are less than 30 hours per week.
17. As mentioned in Chapter 3, the amendment introduced in 2000 was Bill C32 which increased the combined maternity, parental and sickness leave from 25 to 50 weeks for new parents whose child was born after December 30, 2000.

Figure 11

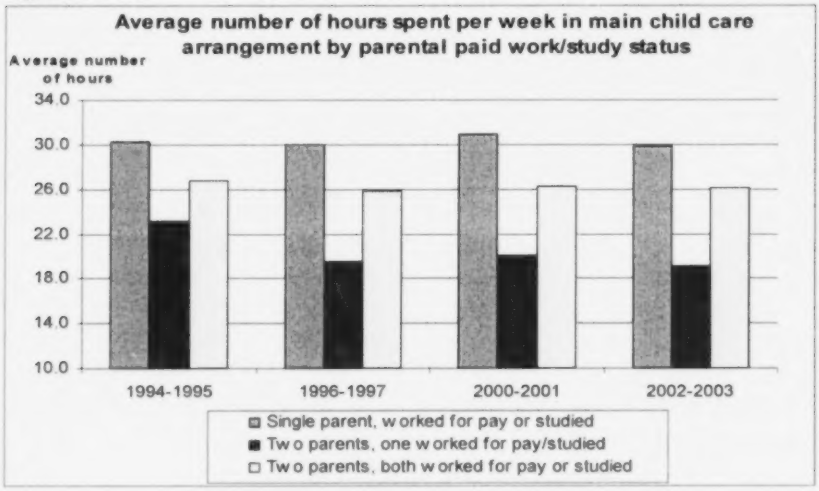


Some of these provincial differences reflect how time spent in care was linked to the main type of care. Children whose main care arrangement was a daycare centre spent more time there per week, on average, than did children in any other kind of non-parental care arrangement (Table 17c). This persisted over time and was true regardless of age. This helps explain the greater number of hours spent in non-parental care in Quebec in 2002-2003, as over 50% of children in Quebec in non-parental care were in a daycare centre.

Furthermore, given that children spent fewer hours, on average, in care with a relative helps explain why children in British Columbia consistently spent less time in care; care by a relative was more common in British Columbia than in most other provinces.

Another trend that remained consistent over time was the relationship between average time spent in care and parental paid work/study status. Children who lived with a single parent who worked/studied spent a greater average amount of time per week in their main care arrangement (about 30 hours) than children who lived with two parents (Table 17d - Figure 12). In 2002-2003, for children with a single parent who worked/studied this difference was almost four additional hours per week compared to children with two parents who worked or studied, and 10 additional hours per week compared to children with two parents where one parent worked/studied.

Figure 12



Changes in main care arrangement

Stability in child care arrangements may be important to child development. Some studies have found that, depending on the child's age, frequent changes in care were associated with more problem behaviour (NICHD 1998), less developed social interactions with peers (King and MacKinnon 1988, NICHD 2001), and reduced mother-child attachment (Owen 2003).

Stability refers less to year-over-year changes in care arrangements (i.e. when a child changes from one caregiver to another each year as they age) and more to frequent changes in care arrangements in relatively short periods of time.

According to the NLSCY, the majority of children at all time periods had not experienced a change in their main care arrangement in the previous 12 months. In 2002-2003, 83% of children had experienced no change in the previous 12 months, a significant increase from the 76% of children with no change in 1994-1995 (Table 18).

While children aged 6 to 11 months were consistently the least likely of all the age groups to report any changes in care (no table), there was little difference in the number of changes reported among the other age groups. The main type of care arrangement, however, was associated with reported change.

The estimates for 2002-2003 are presented in Table 19. Children who were cared for by a relative either inside or outside of the home were the least likely to have changed their care arrangement during the previous 12 months (7% and 8%, respectively). About one in every five children who were cared for by a non-relative or in a daycare centre had changed their care arrangement at least once. Children in 'other' types of care were the most likely to have changed their care arrangement at least once (38%). Similar results were observed in the previous time periods as well (no table).

Characteristics of main care arrangement

Parents were asked about certain characteristics of their main child care arrangement including whether it was licensed and whether their caregiver had training in early childhood education (ECE)

Licensed caregiving in care outside the home (excluding daycare centres)

Each province and territory has a program of regulated (licensed) child care for children that includes regulated family child care homes. Each province and territory also has its own set of legislated requirements for the operation of these care homes that must be met if the care provider is to be granted a license to operate (Doherty et al. 2003).

In the NLSCY, parents reported on whether the care arrangement outside of their home – with a non-relative or a relative – was licensed. For those children whose main care arrangement was outside the home with a non-relative, the proportion whose care arrangement was *licensed* rose steadily from 21% in 1994-1995 to 39% in 2002-2003 (Table 20)[18].

Compared with children in care outside the home with a non-relative, children cared for outside the home by a relative were much less likely to be in a licensed care arrangement. Their rate was 7% in 2002-2003.

Caregiver education and training inside and outside the home (excluding daycare centres)

Appropriate training deepens a caregiver's understanding of child development and widens ideas about the range of developmentally appropriate activities for children (Quality in Early Learning 2004).

According to parents, the proportion of children in care with an ECE trained caregiver increased nationally from 18% in 1998-1999 to 24% in 2002-2003 (Table 21 – excludes children in daycare centres)[19]. In the NLSCY, ECE training includes some training in early childhood education or child care at the college or university level.

About 36%[20] of children in care outside the home with a non-relative in 2002-2003 had a caregiver with ECE training (Table 22a). This was a significant increase from 26% in 1998-1999. About 12% of children outside the home with a relative had a caregiver with ECE training in 2002-2003; this proportion was higher than the 7% in 1998-1999 (Table 22b).

The proportion of children in care *at home* with an ECE trained caregiver (non-relative or relative) remained fairly stable over time (Tables 22c and 22d). Non-relative caregivers,

18. Though excluded from these estimates, at all time periods less than 5% of children in care outside the home with a non-relative had a parent who did not know whether the care arrangement was licensed.
19. The first time the NLSCY asked about caregiver ECE training was in 1998-1999.
20. While excluded from this estimate, about 9% of children in care outside the home with a non-relative had a parent who did not know whether or not the caregiver had any ECE training in 2002-2003.

however, were much more likely to have some ECE training than relative caregivers. In 2002-2003, the proportions were 30% and 9%, respectively.

5. Multiple child care arrangements

The previous sections discussed the characteristics of the main child care arrangement. For many children – just over 70% in 2002-2003 - the main care arrangement represented a child's only non-parental care arrangement. The other 27% of children, however, were in more than one child care arrangement.

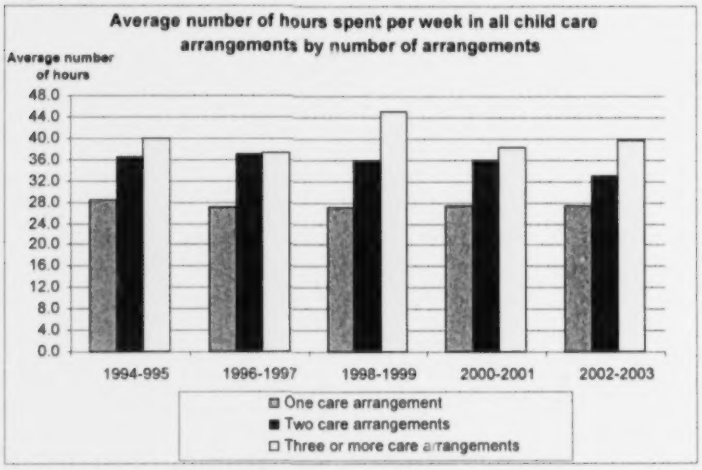
Children may be in multiple non-parental child care arrangements for a variety of reasons. Factors such as convenience, cost, and availability may affect a parent's decision to use more than one care arrangement for their child. Multiple care arrangements may have implications for the child in terms of adjusting to multiple caregivers in a day and overall time spent in care, as well as implications for the parent, in terms of coordinating schedules and travel time. The following will discuss if and how the use of multiple arrangements varied by the child's background, and how multiple arrangements were related to the average number of hours spent in care.

Consistently over time, about three children out of 10 were in at least two care arrangements (Table 23). The number of child care arrangements did not vary significantly with respect to the child's age or main care arrangement, and the few small provincial differences were not consistent over time (no table).

There was an association between the number of care arrangements and both household income and parental paid work/study status. In 2000-2001 and in 2002-2003, a greater proportion of children at the lowest income level were in two care arrangements compared to children in the other income levels combined. Moreover, at both time periods a higher proportion of children who lived with a single parent who worked for pay or studied were in two care arrangements compared to children with two parents who both worked for pay or studied (no table).

In 2002-2003, children spent an average 29 hours per week in all of their care arrangements (Table 24). Children in multiple care arrangements spent more time per week in care, on average, than children in a single care arrangement. In 2002-2003, children in two care arrangements spent an average 33 hours per week in care. This was about five more hours per week than children in a single care arrangement (Table 24). At about 40 hours per week, children in three or more care arrangements spent more than 12 additional hours per week in their care arrangements compared to children in a single care arrangement (Figure 13).

Figure 13



The NLSCY does not ask parents why their children are in multiple care arrangements. However, the data indicate how much the additional care arrangements contributed to the total amount of time children spent in care. In 2002-2003, about 10 of the 33 hours per week spent in two care arrangements were spent in the non-main care arrangement (Table 25). Furthermore, 19 of the 40 hours spent in three or more care arrangements were spent in the non-main care arrangements. Similar results were observed in the previous time periods. These findings suggest that the time contribution of these additional care arrangements was not negligible.

Lastly, multiple care arrangements resulted in a greater proportion of children in full-time non-parental child care. While 52% of children in 2002-2003 in a single care arrangement were full-time, this was the case for 62% of children in three or more care arrangements (Table 26).

6. Patterns in types of child care over time

The preceding sections of this report discussed different aspects of non-parental child care, and how they changed from 1994-1995 to 2002-2003. The following section examines patterns in the use of both parental and non-parental care. Table 27 shows the distribution of all children aged six months to five years by main type of child care, including parental care.

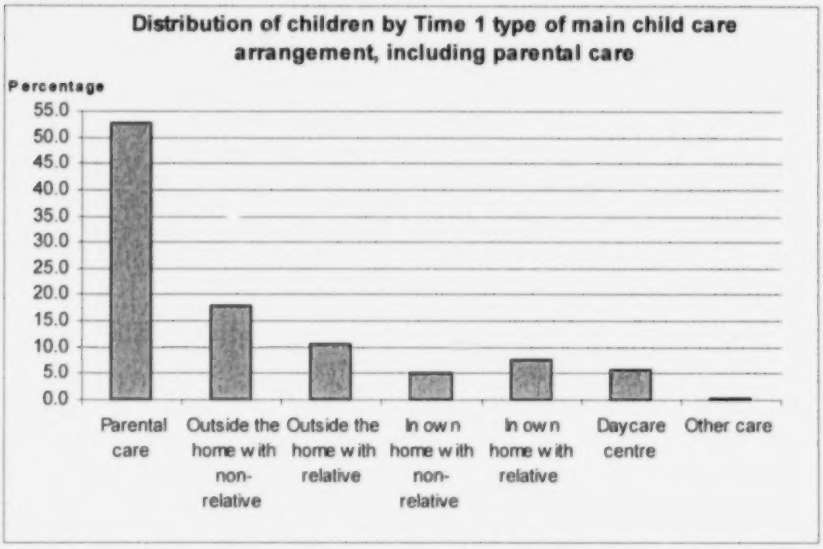
The purpose of this section is to examine how, as children get older, they move in and out of different types of care[21]. To do so, children who were four or five years old when interviewed in 2002-2003 were studied to see how their main type of child care arrangement (including parental care) changed from 1998-1999[22]. For the purposes of this discussion, 1998-1999 will be referred to as "Time 1", 2000-2001 as "Time 2" and 2002-2003 as "Time 3".

The distribution of these children by their main care arrangement at Time 1 is shown in Figure 14 and presented in Table 28. At Time 1, when the children were six to 24 months old, parental care[23] was the most frequently reported (53%), followed by care outside the home with a non-relative (18%).

Table 29 presents how the type of main arrangement changed over time[24]. More than one-third of children (37%) were reported as being in the same type of main child care arrangement at each of the three time periods[25], while 17% were in a different type of care arrangement at each time period.

21. Although the NLSCY can identify if the *type* of care arrangement changed from one cycle to the next, a lack of change does not necessarily mean that the caregiver or the arrangement remained the same. For example, a child in care outside the home with a non-relative in one cycle may have remained in the same *type* of arrangement by the next cycle, but changed to a new caregiver.
22. The children included in this analysis were 49 to 69 months of age at the time of interview in 2002-2003. Going back in time, these same children were 25 to 51 months old in 2000-2001, and six months to 24 months at time of interview in 1998-1999. Therefore when changes are referred to as having occurred "two years later" from 1998-1999, this refers to the approximate passage of time between interviews and does not necessarily imply that the children were exactly two years older.
23. Children in parental care were those children whose parent reported that they (the parent) did not use child care. See *Definitions* for more detail.
24. Though not presented here, the two age groups (that is, the four-year-olds and the five-year-olds) were examined separately and their results were similar.
25. Note that the interviews were two years apart and other changes in type of care could have occurred between interviews that were not captured in these data. Therefore, when the terms 'the same arrangement' or 'no change' are used, it is with the understanding that changes in the time periods not covered by the survey could have occurred.

Figure 14



Overview of common patterns

Whether children changed their type of arrangement over time may have been related to the type of arrangement in which they started. For example, compared to children in all of the other types of care, children who were in parental care at six to 24 months of age were the most likely to remain in it. Forty-nine percent (49%) of children who started out in parental care at Time 1 were still in this care arrangement at the two subsequent time periods (Table 30). The next most enduring type of care arrangement was care by a non-relative outside the home, with 31% of children in this type of care arrangement at all three time periods.

The other types of care were not as enduring. For example, of the children who started out in care with a relative (inside and outside the home), over half of them did not remain in or return to these types of care at a later time period.

After a detailed examination of children's movements in and out of the different types of care arrangements at all three time periods, certain patterns were evident (see Appendix A for a more in-depth description).

Parental care was prevalent throughout. As mentioned previously, many children never moved out of parental care once having started in it. Furthermore, as children grew older, a significant proportion of them moved into parental care from another type of care. There are a number of possible factors that may have contributed to this pattern. It is possible that changes to a parent's work or study hours, or the start of kindergarten may have eliminated the need for non-parental child care. Also, there was some evidence to suggest that movement into parental care from non-parental care was related to the arrival of a younger sibling in the household.

Non-parental care by a relative was not a particularly enduring type of child care. If the child did not start in care with a relative at an early age, they were unlikely to move into it as they grew older. A similar pattern was observed for children who started in care at home with a non-relative.

Movement into care with a non-relative outside the home occurred at any time. While one-third of children who started in this type of care never moved out of it, other children moved in and out as they aged.

As for daycare centres, though a relatively small proportion of children started in one, there was movement into daycare centres as children aged. Furthermore, daycare centres seemed to be the main conduit into preschools, nursery schools or before or after school programs when children reached ages four and five. About 44% of the children in preschool, nursery school or a before or after school program at age four or five were in a daycare centre two years previously.

Appendix A

Patterns in types of child care over time

As mentioned in the main text, both parental and non-parental types of care were examined to find out how, as children get older, they move in and out of different types of care. To do so, children who were four or five years old when interviewed in 2002-2003 were studied to see how the types of their main child care arrangements (including parental care) had changed from 1998-1999. For the purposes of this discussion, 1998-1999 will be referred to as "Time 1", 2000-2001 as "Time 2" and 2002-2003 as "Time 3".

Patterns of care: Same type of care arrangement at Time 1 and Time 2, changed in Time 3

Nineteen percent (19%) of children reported the same care arrangement at Time 1 and Time 2 but had moved into a new care arrangement in Time 3 (Table 29).

Children who had been in parental care at Times 1 and 2 were equally likely to go to care outside the home, remain in their own home with a relative or go to a daycare centre at Time 3. They were much less likely, however, to stay at home with a non-relative or go to 'other' care.

For those children who were cared for outside the home, or were cared for by a relative in their own home in the first two time periods, the most common change at Time 3 was a move to parental care. Furthermore, over half of children who were cared for at home by a non-relative in Time 1 and Time 2 moved to either parental care or care outside the home with a non-relative at Time 3. The move to parental care at Time 3 might have been linked to the arrival of a younger sibling in the household (about one in four of these children had gained a sibling between Time 2 and Time 3), or it may have been simply that by Time 3 the children were old enough to be in kindergarten and therefore non-parental child care was no longer needed.

A different pattern emerged for those children who had been in a daycare centre for the first two time periods; they were most likely to go to a preschool, nursery school or a before or after school program at Time 3.

Patterns of care: Type of care arrangement changed in Time 2 and remained the same in Time 3

About 16% of children reported changing their main type of care arrangement in Time 2 while staying in it in Time 3 (Table 29).

Only about 10% of children in parental care at Time 1 moved to a new care arrangement at Time 2 that remained the same at Time 3 (Table 30). However, for those who did experience it, they were most likely to move to a daycare centre.

On the other hand, children who started in non-parental care arrangements at Time 1 moved into a variety of care arrangements at Time 2. Children who were cared for by a relative (outside or

inside their own home) were most likely to change to a parental care arrangement. Children who were outside their home with a non-relative were as likely to move to a parental care arrangement as to a daycare centre. Children who were cared for in the home by a non-relative were as likely to move to a parental care arrangement, to care outside the home with a non-relative, or to a daycare centre. And children who started out in a daycare centre were equally likely to go outside their home with non-relative or move into parental care.

The movement into parental care at Time 2 from non-parental care might have been partially linked to the arrival of another child in the household. About one out of every two children who moved into parental care at Time 2 and who remained in parental care at Time 3 had reportedly gained at least one younger sibling sometime after Time 1.

Patterns of care: Type of care arrangement changed in Time 2 but returned to the original type of care arrangement in Time 3

Eleven percent (11%) of children changed their main type of care arrangement from Time 1 to Time 2, but returned to the original type of care arrangement at Time 3 (Table 29).

Children who started in parental care at Time 1 were equally likely to have been in care outside the home, in care by a relative in their own home or a daycare centre in Time 2 before returning to parental care in Time 3. One out of every four children who returned to parental care at Time 3 had also gained a younger sibling between Time 2 and Time 3.

For children in care with a relative either inside or outside their own home at Time 1, a move to parental care in Time 2 was the most common, after which they returned to their previous non-parental type of care arrangement in Time 3. Children in care outside the home with a non-relative at Time 1 moved to either parental care or a daycare centre in Time 2 before returning to care by a non-relative outside the home in Time 3.

About one in every three children who went from non-parental care at Time 1 to parental care at Time 2 had reportedly gained at least one younger sibling between Time 1 and Time 2.

Patterns of care: Type of care arrangement changed in Time 2 and again in Time 3

Seventeen percent (17%) of children changed their type of main care arrangement at Time 2 and again at Time 3 (Table 29). The flow through the different types of care was quite varied but a discernible pattern was evident for children who started at Time 1 in parental care, in care outside the home with a non-relative or in care in their own home with a relative.

For children who started off in parental care, one common pathway was to go to care outside the home with a non-relative followed by a daycare centre or a nursery school, a preschool or a before or after school program. Another common pathway was to go to a daycare centre at Time 2 and then either to a non-relative outside the home or a nursery school, a preschool or a before or after school program.

Children who started off outside the home with a non-relative were likely to go to a daycare centre, followed by parental care or a nursery school, preschool, or a before or after school program. Children who went on to parental care at Time 2 were equally likely to go to any one of the other types of care.

Lastly, children who started in care at home with a relative were likely to move to another form of relative care. Some of these children who started in care with a relative at home at Time 1 went to parental care in Time 2, and then to care outside the home with a relative in Time 3. For others the reverse was true; they went to care outside the home with a relative in Time 2 followed by parental care in Time 3.

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The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth

Survey objectives

The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY) is a long-term study of Canadian children that follows their development from birth to early adulthood. The NLSCY began in 1994 and is jointly conducted by Statistics Canada and Social Development Canada (the former Human Resources Development Canada). The survey is designed to collect information about factors influencing the social, emotional and behavioural development of children, and to monitor the impact of these factors on their development over time. The survey covers a broad range of topics including health, physical development, learning, behaviour, and social environment (family, friends, schools and communities).

Survey design

The NLSCY sample frame in the first cycle of the survey, in 1994-1995, was based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a monthly survey of households in Canada conducted by Statistics Canada. Households with children aged zero to 11 years old in the 10 provinces were selected from the LFS in 1994 to participate in the NLSCY. Of 26,000 eligible households, 23,000 responded.

The first cycle of the NLSCY was conducted in 1994 and early 1995. The longitudinal cohort from that cycle has been monitored every two years since then, with data collection taking place in 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003 and 2004-2005. New panels of children have been added to the survey each year. The present report is based on data from Cycles 1 to 5, as Cycle 5 was the most recent cycle of data available at the time of writing.

For children under 16 years of age, most of the information in the survey is provided by the person most knowledgeable about the child (known as the PMK and as the "reporting parent" in this report), usually the mother. She provides information about herself, the household and family, and the child. In addition, children 10 and over provide some information about themselves on a self-completed questionnaire. Direct measures of the child's abilities may also be taken, depending on the child's age. School teachers and principals also complete a survey, again depending on the age and school status of the child, and on whether permission is given by the parent.

The present sample

Five cycles of NLSCY data were used in this analysis. The collection periods were as follows: 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, and 2002-2003. Children were selected based on their age (in months) at time of interview (variable _mmcdq1b where '_' is an A in Cycle 1 through to an E in Cycle 5). All children aged six to 71 months were selected in each cycle.

Cross-sectional estimates
For all cross-sectional estimates, the following cross-sectional survey and bootstrap weights in the NLSCY datasets were used:

Cycle	Collection period	Sample size (children 6 to 71 months)	Survey weight variable	Bootstrap weight file
Cycle 1	1994-1995	11,381	AWTCW01C	bvc_1t.sas7bdat
Cycle 2	1996-1997	10,101	BWTCW01C	BVC_2T.sas7bdat
Cycle 3	1998-1999	19,988	CWTCW01C	bvar_cross.sas7bdat
Cycle 4	2000-2001	15,981	DWTCW01C	bvar_cross.sas7bdat
Cycle 5	2002-2003	12,795	EWTCW01C	bvar_cross.sas7bdat

Longitudinal estimates
The sub-sample of children selected for the analysis in the section entitled *Patterns in types of child care over time* were children 48 to 69 months of age at time of interview in Cycle 5. Although children 70 or 71 months old were also of interest (as they would also have been five years old), there were no children at these ages in the sample.

The selected children in Cycle 5 were then linked to their data from Cycle 4 (at which time they were 25 to 51 months olds) and Cycle 3 (at which time they were six to 24 months old – the six month cut-off was used to maintain consistency with the way the sample was selected for the cross-sectional analysis), and only those children with data in all three cycles were retained in the analysis. To begin there were 6,146 children selected in Cycle 5. One of these children was not interviewed in Cycle 4, and another two children were not interviewed in Cycle 3. A further 349 children were under the age of six months in Cycle 3 and were also excluded. Therefore, 5,794 children who were interviewed in all three cycles and who fell into the appropriate age groups were used in the analysis.

The survey weight used for all longitudinal estimates was EWTCW01L. The bootstrap weights used for variance estimation were found in the file: bvar_long3.sas7bdat.

Not all respondents had complete data for the main type of care arrangement for all three cycles. Therefore, a further 221 respondents were excluded from the analysis, leaving 5,573 respondents.

Data analysis

The ninety-five percent (95%) upper and lower confidence intervals for all of the estimates of proportions and estimates of means were generated by SUDAAN. This software package allows the user to identify and incorporate the appropriate bootstrap weights needed to calculate the variances of estimates.

In the report, statistically significant differences between the 1994-1995 and 2002-2003 estimates were considered to be those in which the confidence limits did not overlap. Significance tests of differences were not conducted, with one exception:

- for some of the main types of care discussed in the section of the paper called *Type of main care and province*, a particular province was identified as having the highest or lowest rate in 2002-2003. These statements are based on the results of a t-test of the significance of the difference between the identified province's specific type of care rate and the same type of care rate of all the other provinces. The evaluation of significance was at the $p<=0.001$ level.

In this report, coefficients of variation (CVs) - relative measures of variability that can be used to compare the quality of estimates - were not included in any of the tables. The reader should note, however, that CVs were calculated for all estimates, and only those with a CV less than or equal to 33.3% were presented. Statistics Canada considers estimates with CVs in excess of 33.3% to be of unacceptable quality and therefore any estimate with a CV greater than 33.3% was suppressed and replaced by an 'F' in this report.

Data quality issues

Community type. In 1994-1995, a greater proportion of respondents were classified as living in a 'rural' community than in subsequent time periods. Analysis of the data suggests that a significant number of households that were considered 'small urban' in subsequent time periods, were coded as 'rural' in 1994-1995. Therefore, the assignment of community type in 1994-1995 was not consistent with how community type was assigned in 1996-1997 through to 2002-2003.

Non-parental child care and parental paid work/study status. A child was classified as being in non-parental child care if the reporting parent answered 'yes' when asked if they (and their spouse) currently use child care while they (the parent(s) are at work or studying. This question does not specify work as being work for pay or profit. As such, respondents are able to interpret the question in their own way. This has resulted in some children reportedly being in non-parental child care when one of their two parents was not working for pay nor studying. What this parent was doing is unknown; he/she may have been doing unpaid work, volunteer work or may have considered taking care of his/her household as work. The data quality implication is that it is possible that other parents in a similar situation (i.e. doing unpaid work, volunteer work, household work) may have answered 'no' to the child care question because they did not consider these activities to be work. Unfortunately, it is difficult to measure the effect of this on the estimates. Users should then be cautious if specifically interested in the group of children in non-parental child care who lived with two parents where only one parent worked for pay or studied, as they may not be representative of this group as it exists in the population.

Definitions

Children: the children included in the cross-sectional analyses in this report were aged six months to 71 months at the time of interview. They were divided into the following age groups:
Less than 1 year old: children aged 6 to 11 months
One year old: children aged 12 to 23 months
Two years old: children aged 24 to 35 months
Three years old: children aged 36 to 47 months
Four years old: children aged 48 to 59 months
Five years old: children aged 60 to 69 months (no children 70 or 71 months in the sample)

Non-parental child care: refers to care a child received that was not from their mother, father or guardian. The reporting parent (or guardian) was asked whether they used child care while the reporting parent (and spouse) was at work or studying. Children were identified as being in child care if the reporting parent replied 'yes'. Note that the 'at work' part of the question may have been interpreted not only as paid work but unpaid work, volunteer work, or something else considered by the respondent to be work. See *Data quality issues* for more information.

Parental care: refers to care a child received from a parent or guardian. The reporting parent (or guardian) was asked whether they used child care while the reporting parent (and spouse) was at work or studying. Children were identified as being in parental care if the reporting parent replied 'no'. Note that the reporting parent may have replied 'no' for a number of reasons, two of which could be a) the parent(s) was/were not working or studying, or b) while at work or studying, the parent(s) did not use child care.

Main child care arrangement: refers to the non-parental child care arrangement in which the child spent the most hours per week, as reported by the parent. There are six main care arrangements discussed in the report: care outside the child's home by a non-relative; care outside the child's home by a relative; care in the child's home by a non-relative; care in the child's home by a relative (including care by a sibling); care in a daycare centre; and 'other' care which includes nursery school or preschool, before or after school programs, or other unspecified non-parental care.

Care in own home: child care arrangement where child is cared for in their own home. This type of care can be by a relative (not a parent or guardian) or a non-relative.

Care outside the home: child care arrangement where child is cared for in someone else's home. This type of care can be by a relative (not a parent or guardian) or a non-relative, but does **not** include daycare centres.

Care in daycare centre: child care arrangement where child is cared for in a daycare centre. This is considered a separate category from "care outside the home with a non-relative".

Other care: this type of care combines nursery school/preschool, before or after school programs, or other unspecified care. In Cycle 1 (1994-1995) and in Cycle 2 (1996-1997), nursery school/preschool was not offered as a response category to respondents.

Care with/by a non-relative: the caregiver is neither a relative nor a parent or guardian.

Care with/by a relative: the caregiver is a member of the child's family but is not a parent. This includes brothers and sisters.

Licensed child care: the parent reported that the care arrangement has been licensed by the government or approved by a family daycare agency.

ECE trained: the parent reported that the caregiver has some training in early childhood education or child care, at the college or university level.

Full-time child care: the child spends 30 hours or more per week in non-parental child care.

Part-time child care: the child spends less than 30 hours per week in non-parental child care.

Person Most Knowledgeable (PMK): this is the individual who identifies him/herself as being the most knowledgeable about the child. This person is referred to as the "reporting parent" in this report. In the majority of cases, the PMK is the child's biological mother, followed by the biological father. The percentage distribution for all time periods is as follows:

Cycle	PMK is biological mother (%)	PMK is biological father (%)	PMK is other (%)
1994-1995	89.1	9.0	1.9
1996-1997	90.0	8.1	1.9
1998-1999	91.8	6.9	1.3
2000-2001	87.3	11.1	1.6
2002-2003	84.7	13.9	1.4

Two-parent/single-parent households: the parent(s) in these households can be biological, step, foster or adoptive. The single-parent category also includes a small number of children who did not live with a parent.

Level of household income: The level of household income variable used in this report is based on the *ratio* of pre-tax household income to the low-income cut-off (LICO) level as reported by Statistics Canada for the size and location of the child's household. The following information on the income ratio variable was taken from the Microdata User Guide of the NLSCY for Cycle 1 (Statistics Canada n.d.a).

> *NLSCY children can be classified as living in households of various income levels. An income ratio has been derived and assigned to each child record and can be*

used for analytical purposes to further understand the economic situation of the child. The following is a description of how this ratio was calculated.

Every year Statistics Canada establishes what are known as the low-income cut-offs, which are derived by considering expenditure to income patterns observed in the most recent Family Expenditure Survey. These thresholds or values are calculated for different urban-size and family-size categories and are updated annually using the Consumer Price Index.

The cut-offs that were derived for 1994 were used to calculate the NLSCY ***income ratio****. The ratio was simply calculated to be the household income divided by the cut-off value (p.63-64).*

Similar procedures were used to calculate the NLSCY household income ratios in subsequent cycles.

The level of household income variable in the present report was divided into four categories: below the LICO (the ratio had an unrounded value of 0 to less than 1); equal to less than two times the LICO (the ratio had an unrounded value of 1 to less than 2); two to less than three times the LICO (the ratio had an unrounded value of 2 to less than 3); and three times the LICO or above (the ratio had an unrounded value of 3 or greater).

Community type: the rural or urban designation is based on the size of the area of residence in which the child lives. "Urban" is the combination of the following categories: urban, population < 30,000; urban, population 30,000 to 99,999; urban, population 100,000 to 499,999; and urban, population 500,000 or over (see *Data quality issues* for more information).

Parental paid work/study status: this derived variable combines the answers of both parents (if applicable) to whether they were attending a school, college or university at the time of interview, and whether they were working for pay or profit at the time of interview.

Tables

Table 1. Proportion of children in non-parental child care

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	% in child care	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995	*40.2*	41.9	*43.5*
1996-1997	*42.7*	44.4	*46.2*
1998-1999	*49.7*	50.9	*52.1*
2000-2001[1]	*51.6*	52.8	*54.0*
2002-2003	*52.4*	53.6	*54.7*

Note:

1. The estimate for 2000-2001 does not exactly match that which was released on February 7, 2005 in The Daily. The estimates in The Daily were based on an 'age in years at time of interview' variable that was a rounding of the child's age in months. For example, children who were between 19 and 29 months old were rounded to two years old. This method was revised for the re-release of the Cycle 4 dataset which took place after February 7, 2005. The estimates in this report reflect the revision.

Table 1a. Proportion of children by age in non-parental child care

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	% in child care	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
6 months to under 1 year	*32.1*	36.0	*40.0*
1 year	*40.4*	43.3	*46.3*
2 years	*40.8*	44.5	*48.2*
3 years	*38.8*	42.4	*46.0*
4 years	*38.1*	41.5	*45.1*
5 years	*37.1*	40.8	*44.6*
1996-1997			
6 months to under 1 year	*30.5*	34.3	*38.4*
1 year	*42.4*	45.4	*48.5*
2 years	*43.4*	46.8	*50.2*
3 years	*40.4*	43.7	*47.1*
4 years	*44.0*	48.1	*52.3*
5 years	*39.3*	43.7	*48.1*
1998-1999			
6 months to under 1 year	*34.3*	37.9	*41.7*
1 year	*47.7*	49.2	*50.6*
2 years	*51.0*	54.6	*58.1*
3 years	*54.3*	57.2	*60.0*
4 years	*48.5*	51.9	*55.4*
5 years	*47.0*	48.4	*49.8*
2000-2001[1]			
6 months to under 1 year	*39.8*	44.0	*48.2*
1 year	*47.3*	50.4	*53.4*
2 years	*52.2*	54.3	*56.4*
3 years	*52.8*	55.2	*57.7*
4 years	*53.2*	56.9	*60.5*
5 years	*49.5*	52.2	*54.9*
2002-2003			
6 months to under 1 year	*25.0*	28.6	*32.5*
1 year	*53.1*	56.1	*59.1*
2 years	*55.2*	58.1	*60.9*
3 years	*54.9*	57.7	*60.5*
4 years	*53.3*	55.7	*58.1*
5 years	*50.7*	53.1	*55.5*

Note:

1. The estimates for 2000-2001 do not exactly match those that were released on February 7, 2005 in The Daily. The estimates in The Daily were based on an 'age in years at time of interview' variable that was a rounding of the child's age in months. For example, children who were between 19 and 29 months old were rounded to two years old. This method was revised for the re-release of the Cycle 4 dataset which took place after February 7, 2005. The estimates in this report reflect the revision.

Table 1b. Proportion of children by province of residence in non-parental child care

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	% in child care	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*30.3*	36.4	*43.0*
Prince Edward Island	*35.4*	42.1	*49.1*
Nova Scotia	*33.9*	39.0	*44.4*
New Brunswick	*33.9*	39.1	*44.5*
Quebec	*40.0*	43.5	*47.2*
Ontario	*40.9*	43.8	*46.8*
Manitoba	*36.4*	42.3	*48.6*
Saskatchewan	*39.8*	44.9	*50.1*
Alberta	*34.4*	39.1	*44.0*
British Columbia	*31.1*	35.5	*40.1*
1996-1997			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*32.8*	38.4	*44.3*
Prince Edward Island	*39.2*	47.2	*55.5*
Nova Scotia	*37.7*	42.9	*48.3*
New Brunswick	*39.1*	42.6	*46.3*
Quebec	*39.0*	42.4	*46.0*
Ontario	*43.4*	46.6	*49.8*
Manitoba	*39.2*	44.1	*49.1*
Saskatchewan	*46.9*	51.9	*56.9*
Alberta	*37.8*	42.3	*46.9*
British Columbia	*37.8*	42.8	*47.9*
1998-1999			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*41.0*	46.6	*52.2*
Prince Edward Island	*47.3*	53.2	*59.0*
Nova Scotia	*41.5*	45.9	*50.4*
New Brunswick	*46.3*	50.4	*54.5*
Quebec	*51.0*	53.6	*56.2*
Ontario	*51.4*	53.5	*55.7*
Manitoba	*46.6*	50.3	*54.0*
Saskatchewan	*46.9*	50.9	*54.8*
Alberta	*38.3*	41.7	*45.1*
British Columbia	*43.4*	47.2	*51.1*
2000-2001[1]			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*47.8*	53.3	*58.7*
Prince Edward Island	*57.6*	62.7	*67.5*
Nova Scotia	*49.5*	53.4	*57.3*
New Brunswick	*52.0*	55.9	*59.8*
Quebec	*57.3*	59.9	*62.4*
Ontario	*51.1*	53.2	*55.2*
Manitoba	*45.1*	48.6	*52.2*
Saskatchewan	*50.9*	54.9	*58.8*
Alberta	*42.0*	45.5	*49.1*
British Columbia	*41.6*	45.1	*48.7*
2002-2003			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*46.3*	53.0	*59.5*
Prince Edward Island	*57.8*	63.4	*68.7*
Nova Scotia	*49.4*	53.6	*57.7*
New Brunswick	*52.5*	56.6	*60.5*
Quebec	*64.2*	66.9	*69.4*
Ontario	*48.5*	50.5	*52.6*
Manitoba	*48.9*	52.9	*56.9*
Saskatchewan	*51.1*	54.7	*58.2*
Alberta	*39.7*	42.6	*45.7*
British Columbia	*45.9*	49.2	*52.6*

Note:

1. The estimates for 2000-2001 do not exactly match those that were released on February 7, 2005 in The Daily. The estimates in The Daily were based on an 'age in years at time of interview' variable that was a rounding of the child's age in months. For example, children who were between 19 and 29 months old were rounded to two years old. This method was revised for the re-release of the Cycle 4 dataset which took place after February 7, 2005. The estimates in this report reflect the revision.

Table 1c. Proportion of children by community type in non-parental child care

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	% in child care	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Urban	*41.1*	43.0	*44.9*
Rural	*33.5*	36.3	*39.2*
1996-1997			
Urban	*43.4*	45.3	*47.3*
Rural	*35.8*	38.9	*42.1*
1998-1999			
Urban	*51.0*	52.3	*53.6*
Rural	*38.5*	41.1	*43.7*
2000-2001[1]			
Urban	*52.0*	53.3	*54.6*
Rural	*46.5*	49.3	*52.1*
2002-2003			
Urban	*52.5*	53.8	*55.0*
Rural	*49.2*	52.4	*55.5*

Note:

1. The estimates for 2000-2001 do not exactly match those that were released on February 7, 2005 in The Daily. The estimates in The Daily were based on an 'age in years at time of interview' variable that was a rounding of the child's age in months. For example, children who were between 19 and 29 months old were rounded to two years old. This method was revised for the re-release of the Cycle 4 dataset which took place after February 7, 2005. The estimates in this report reflect the revision.

Table 1d. Proportion of children by level of household income in non-parental child care

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	% in child care	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Below LICO	*20.0*	22.7	*25.6*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*34.7*	37.4	*40.1*
Two to less than three times LICO	*51.6*	55.2	*58.7*
Three times LICO or above	*67.8*	71.9	*75.6*
1996-1997			
Below LICO	*21.1*	23.9	*27.0*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*38.1*	40.8	*43.5*
Two to less than three times LICO	*58.0*	61.5	*65.0*
Three times LICO or above	*70.0*	74.2	*78.0*
1998-1999			
Below LICO	*29.5*	32.2	*35.1*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*43.3*	45.2	*47.1*
Two to less than three times LICO	*61.4*	63.9	*66.2*
Three times LICO or above	*70.0*	72.8	*75.4*
2000-2001[1]			
Below LICO	*34.3*	36.8	*39.4*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*45.1*	47.0	*48.9*
Two to less than three times LICO	*59.3*	61.7	*64.1*
Three times LICO or above	*68.3*	71.0	*73.6*
2002-2003			
Below LICO	*36.1*	39.2	*42.5*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*42.8*	44.8	*46.8*
Two to less than three times LICO	*59.4*	61.5	*63.6*
Three times LICO or above	*67.3*	69.9	*72.3*

Note:

1. The estimates for 2000-2001 do not exactly match those that were released on February 7, 2005 in The Daily. The estimates in The Daily were based on an 'age in years at time of interview' variable that was a rounding of the child's age in months. For example, children who were between 19 and 29 months old were rounded to two years old. This method was revised for the re-release of the Cycle 4 dataset which took place after February 7, 2005. The estimates in this report reflect the revision.

LICO refers to the low income cut-off.

Table 1e. Proportion of children by family structure in non-parental child care

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	% in child care	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Single-parent	*35.0*	39.0	*43.3*
Two-parent	*40.6*	42.4	*44.1*
1996-1997			
Single-parent	*35.9*	40.3	*44.9*
Two-parent	*43.3*	45.2	*47.1*
1998-1999			
Single-parent	*48.8*	52.2	*55.5*
Two-parent	*49.4*	50.7	*52.0*
2000-2001[1]			
Single-parent	*57.2*	60.4	*63.6*
Two-parent	*50.3*	51.6	*52.9*
2002-2003			
Single-parent	*61.2*	64.4	*67.5*
Two-parent	*50.9*	52.1	*53.4*

Note:

1. The estimates for 2000-2001 do not exactly match those that were released on February 7, 2005 in The Daily. The estimates in The Daily were based on an 'age in years at time of interview' variable that was a rounding of the child's age in months. For example, children who were between 19 and 29 months old were rounded to two years old. This method was revised for the re-release of the Cycle 4 dataset which took place after February 7, 2005. The estimates in this report reflect the revision.

Table 1f. Proportion of children by parental paid work/study status in non-parental child care

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	% in child care	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Single parent - worked for pay or studied	*71.8*	77.6	*82.5*
Two parents - one worked for pay or studied	*9.3*	11.1	*13.2*
Two parents - both worked for pay or studied	*63.7*	66.1	*68.4*
1996-1997			
Single parent - worked for pay or studied	*66.0*	72.6	*78.3*
Two parents - one worked for pay or studied	*8.0*	9.5	*11.3*
Two parents - both worked for pay or studied	*66.7*	69.0	*71.3*
1998-1999			
Single parent - worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
Two parents - one worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
Two parents - both worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
2000-2001[1]			
Single parent - worked for pay or studied	*81.1*	84.6	*87.6*
Two parents - one worked for pay or studied	*11.7*	13.2	*14.8*
Two parents - both worked for pay or studied	*70.4*	71.8	*73.3*
2002-2003			
Single parent - worked for pay or studied	*79.2*	82.9	*86.0*
Two parents - one worked for pay or studied	*17.7*	19.5	*21.4*
Two parents - both worked for pay or studied	*69.4*	70.9	*72.3*

Note:

1. The estimates for 2000-2001 do not exactly match those that were released on February 7, 2005 in The Daily. The estimates in The Daily were based on an 'age in years at time of interview' variable that was a rounding of the child's age in months. For example, children who were between 19 and 29 months old were rounded to two years old. This method was revised for the re-release of the Cycle 4 dataset which took place after February 7, 2005. The estimates in this report reflect the revision.

.. not available for a specific reference period

Table 1g. Proportion of children by place of birth of reporting parent (PMK)[1] in non-parental child care

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	% in child care	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Canada	*41.1*	42.8	*44.6*
Outside of Canada	*32.9*	37.3	*41.9*
1996-1997			
Canada	*43.8*	45.6	*47.4*
Outside of Canada	*34.3*	39.5	*44.9*
1998-1999			
Canada	*50.4*	51.7	*52.9*
Outside of Canada	*43.4*	47.0	*50.6*
2000-2001			
Canada	*53.3*	54.7	*56.0*
Outside of Canada	*41.5*	44.7	*47.8*
2002-2003			
Canada	*55.2*	56.4	*57.7*
Outside of Canada	*40.9*	44.1	*47.3*

Note:

1. PMK refers to the "person most knowledgeable about the child". In 1994-1995 the PMK for 89% of children was the biological mother and for 9% of children the PMK was the biological father. The proportions were 90% and 8%, respectively, in 1996-1997; 92% and 7% in 1998-1999; 87% and 11% in 2000-2001; and 85% and 14% in 2002-2003.

Table 2. Children in non-parental care: distribution of children by type of main non-parental child care arrangement

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Outside the home with non-relative	*40.3*	42.9	*45.5*
Outside the home with relative	*12.4*	14.0	*15.7*
In own home with non-relative	*12.2*	14.0	*16.1*
In own home with relative	*6.6*	8.0	*9.7*
Daycare centre	*17.5*	19.5	*21.7*
Other	*1.0*	1.6	*2.7*
1996-1997			
Outside the home with non-relative	*38.0*	40.6	*43.3*
Outside the home with relative	*12.7*	14.3	*16.1*
In own home with non-relative	*10.7*	12.4	*14.4*
In own home with relative	*10.9*	12.5	*14.4*
Daycare centre	*15.9*	17.9	*20.1*
Other	*1.4*	2.1	*3.2*
1998-1999			
Outside the home with non-relative	*32.8*	34.4	*36.1*
Outside the home with relative	*15.2*	16.6	*18.0*
In own home with non-relative	*10.2*	11.3	*12.5*
In own home with relative	*13.2*	14.4	*15.7*
Daycare centre	*17.1*	18.4	*19.7*
Other	*4.2*	4.9	*5.7*
2000-2001			
Outside the home with non-relative	*31.4*	32.9	*34.4*
Outside the home with relative	*15.3*	16.5	*17.7*
In own home with non-relative	*8.3*	9.3	*10.3*
In own home with relative	*13.0*	14.2	*15.4*
Daycare centre	*22.1*	23.6	*25.1*
Other	*3.1*	3.7	*4.3*
2002-2003			
Outside the home with non-relative	*28.9*	30.3	*31.7*
Outside the home with relative	*14.6*	15.7	*16.9*
In own home with non-relative	*6.8*	7.7	*8.6*
In own home with relative	*12.6*	13.7	*14.9*
Daycare centre	*26.4*	27.9	*29.4*
Other	*4.2*	4.8	*5.3*

Table 3a. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by age who are in care outside the home with a non-relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
6 months to under 1 year	*38.5*	45.3	*52.3*
1 year old	*43.5*	48.3	*53.1*
2 years old	*37.0*	42.4	*48.1*
3 years old	*31.3*	36.6	*42.2*
4 years old	*36.7*	42.1	*47.7*
5 years old	*42.3*	48.2	*54.1*
1996-1997			
6 months to under 1 year	*35.9*	42.3	*49.0*
1 year old	*40.6*	44.7	*48.7*
2 years old	*37.6*	42.4	*47.3*
3 years old	*37.3*	42.0	*46.9*
4 years old	*33.5*	39.0	*44.8*
5 years old	*32.7*	39.3	*46.3*
1998-1999			
6 months to under 1 year	*27.7*	33.1	*39.1*
1 year old	*36.9*	39.0	*41.1*
2 years old	*29.4*	34.0	*39.0*
3 years old	*29.8*	33.5	*37.5*
4 years old	*28.9*	33.2	*37.7*
5 years old	*31.6*	33.5	*35.4*
2000-2001			
6 months to under 1 year	*29.2*	34.5	*40.2*
1 year old	*28.1*	31.8	*35.7*
2 years old	*33.4*	35.9	*38.5*
3 years old	*29.5*	32.4	*35.4*
4 years old	*26.8*	31.4	*36.5*
5 years old	*27.8*	31.0	*34.4*
2002-2003			
6 months to under 1 year	*18.6*	24.6	*31.9*
1 year old	*29.2*	32.8	*36.6*
2 years old	*27.5*	30.7	*34.1*
3 years old	*26.6*	29.9	*33.4*
4 years old	*28.5*	31.4	*34.4*
5 years old	*24.4*	27.2	*30.1*

Notes:
The percentages in 1994-1995 and 1996-1997 are based on only the five main types of non-parental care because the sample sizes for 'other' care are too small.
The percentages in 1998-1999, 2000-2001 and 2002-2003 are based on the six main types of non-parental care.

Table 3b. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by age who are in care outside the home with a relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
6 months to under 1 year	*15.6*	20.5	*26.6*
1 year old	*14.0*	17.4	*21.5*
2 years old	*8.8*	12.2	*16.6*
3 years old	*11.3*	15.1	*19.8*
4 years old	*10.0*	13.0	*16.7*
5 years old	*7.1*	10.1	*14.1*
1996-1997			
6 months to under 1 year	*17.7*	23.2	*29.9*
1 year old	*14.4*	17.3	*20.6*
2 years old	*11.8*	14.5	*17.8*
3 years old	*9.6*	12.1	*15.1*
4 years old	*7.1*	10.1	*14.1*
5 years old	*11.7*	16.0	*21.6*
1998-1999			
6 months to under 1 year	*20.7*	25.7	*31.3*
1 year old	*18.9*	20.5	*22.1*
2 years old	*14.0*	17.9	*22.6*
3 years old	*12.1*	14.6	*17.5*
4 years old	*10.7*	13.2	*16.3*
5 years old	*12.4*	13.7	*15.0*
2000-2001			
6 months to under 1 year	*19.8*	24.9	*30.9*
1 year old	*18.0*	21.0	*24.4*
2 years old	*15.1*	17.2	*19.5*
3 years old	*11.9*	13.6	*15.6*
4 years old	*10.6*	13.6	*17.3*
5 years old	*11.4*	13.6	*16.2*
2002-2003			
6 months to under 1 year	*21.2*	28.2	*36.4*
1 year old	*15.9*	19.0	*22.5*
2 years old	*11.9*	14.3	*17.1*
3 years old	*11.2*	13.6	*16.6*
4 years old	*12.4*	14.4	*16.7*
5 years old	*11.8*	13.8	*15.9*

Notes:
The percentages in 1994-1995 and 1996-1997 are based on only the five main types of non-parental care because the sample sizes for 'other' care are too small.
The percentages in 1998-1999, 2000-2001 and 2002-2003 are based on the six main types of non-parental care.

Table 3c. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by age who are in care in care in own home with a non–relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
6 months to under 1 year	*11.3*	15.4	*20.7*
1 year old	*10.1*	12.8	*16.2*
2 years old	*11.5*	14.9	*19.1*
3 years old	*10.0*	12.9	*16.6*
4 years old	*10.2*	14.1	*19.4*
5 years old	*12.1*	16.0	*20.7*
1996-1997			
6 months to under 1 year	*8.2*	11.3	*15.4*
1 year old	*9.8*	12.3	*15.2*
2 years old	*8.1*	10.7	*14.1*
3 years old	*6.8*	9.0	*11.7*
4 years old	*12.2*	16.7	*22.4*
5 years old	*11.0*	15.2	*20.6*
1998-1999			
6 months to under 1 year	...	F	...
1 year old	...	F	...
2 years old	...	F	...
3 years old	*8.4*	10.6	*13.2*
4 years old	*8.6*	10.9	*13.8*
5 years old	*9.6*	10.7	*11.9*
2000-2001			
6 months to under 1 year	...	F	...
1 year old	...	F	...
2 years old	*7.2*	8.6	*10.4*
3 years old	*6.6*	8.1	*9.7*
4 years old	*7.3*	9.7	*12.8*
5 years old	*6.4*	8.6	*11.5*
2002-2003			
6 months to under 1 year	...	F	...
1 year old	...	F	...
2 years old	...	F	...
3 years old	*6.5*	8.4	*10.8*
4 years old	*4.4*	5.7	*7.4*
5 years old	*7.2*	8.7	*10.6*

Notes:

The percentages in 1994-1995 and 1996-1997 are based on only the five main types of non-parental care because the sample sizes for 'other' care are too small.

The percentages in 1998-1999, 2000-2001 and 2002-2003 are based on the six main types of non-parental care.

F too unreliable to be published

... not applicable

Table 3d. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by age who are in care in own home with a relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
6 months to under 1 year	*7.1*	11.4	*17.7*
1 year old	*5.9*	8.1	*11.1*
2 years old	*6.6*	9.6	*13.8*
3 years old	*4.6*	7.6	*12.2*
4 years old	*4.0*	6.3	*9.7*
5 years old	*5.0*	7.5	*11.0*
1996-1997			
6 months to under 1 year	*11.6*	16.8	*23.7*
1 year old	*9.4*	11.9	*14.9*
2 years old	*9.0*	12.0	*15.7*
3 years old	*9.5*	12.5	*16.3*
4 years old	*8.0*	11.6	*16.4*
5 years old	*10.5*	14.7	*20.2*
1998-1999			
6 months to under 1 year	*17.4*	21.9	*27.2*
1 year old	*14.5*	16.0	*17.6*
2 years old	*8.9*	11.4	*14.4*
3 years old	*10.8*	13.5	*16.8*
4 years old	*10.4*	13.4	*17.1*
5 years old	*13.6*	15.4	*17.4*
2000-2001			
6 months to under 1 year	*12.6*	16.6	*21.7*
1 year old	*14.5*	17.4	*20.7*
2 years old	*11.0*	12.9	*15.1*
3 years old	*12.2*	14.5	*17.2*
4 years old	*9.0*	12.2	*16.3*
5 years old	*11.4*	13.9	*17.0*
2002-2003			
6 months to under 1 year	*11.5*	15.8	*21.3*
1 year old	*14.2*	17.1	*20.6*
2 years old	*10.7*	13.2	*16.1*
3 years old	*10.0*	12.4	*15.3*
4 years old	*9.6*	11.5	*13.7*
5 years old	*12.7*	14.9	*17.4*

Notes:
The percentages in 1994-1995 and 1996-1997 are based on only the five main types of non-parental care because the sample sizes for 'other' care are too small.
The percentages in 1998-1999, 2000-2001 and 2002-2003 are based on the six main types of non-parental care.

Table 3e. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by age who are in care in a daycare centre

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
6 months to under 1 year	*4.3*	7.4	*12.2*
1 year old	*10.0*	13.3	*17.4*
2 years old	*16.6*	20.8	*25.9*
3 years old	*22.6*	27.8	*33.8*
4 years old	*19.9*	24.5	*29.7*
5 years old	*14.2*	18.3	*23.3*
1996-1997			
6 months to under 1 year	*3.4*	6.4	*11.9*
1 year old	*11.1*	13.9	*17.2*
2 years old	*16.7*	20.4	*24.7*
3 years old	*20.2*	24.5	*29.4*
4 years old	*17.9*	22.7	*28.3*
5 years old	*10.1*	14.7	*21.0*
1998-1999			
6 months to under 1 year	*5.3*	7.9	*11.8*
1 year old	*12.0*	13.5	*15.1*
2 years old	*16.4*	20.0	*24.1*
3 years old	*19.5*	22.6	*25.9*
4 years old	*18.6*	22.3	*26.4*
5 years old	*15.0*	16.3	*17.7*
2000-2001			
6 months to under 1 year	*9.1*	12.6	*17.2*
1 year old	*15.2*	18.3	*22.0*
2 years old	*21.5*	23.9	*26.6*
3 years old	*25.2*	28.3	*31.7*
4 years old	*26.9*	31.3	*36.2*
5 years old	*18.4*	21.4	*24.8*
2002-2003			
6 months to under 1 year	*13.0*	18.1	*24.5*
1 year old	*20.2*	23.5	*27.1*
2 years old	*29.2*	32.8	*36.7*
3 years old	*28.2*	31.5	*35.1*
4 years old	*28.2*	31.2	*34.4*
5 years old	*16.6*	19.0	*21.6*

Notes:
The percentages in 1994-1995 and 1996-1997 are based on only the five main types of non-parental care because the sample sizes for 'other' care are too small.
The percentages in 1998-1999, 2000-2001 and 2002-2003 are based on the six main types of non-parental care.

Table 3f. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by age who are in 'other' care

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
6 months to under 1 year	..	..	..
1 year old	..	..	..
2 years old	..	..	..
3 years old	..	..	..
4 years old	..	..	..
5 years old	..	..	..
1996-1997			
6 months to under 1 year	..	..	..
1 year old	..	..	..
2 years old	..	..	..
3 years old	..	..	..
4 years old	..	..	..
5 years old	..	..	..
1998-1999			
6 months to under 1 year	...	F	...
1 year old	...	F	...
2 years old	...	F	...
3 years old	*3.6*	5.2	*7.4*
4 years old	*5.0*	7.0	*9.8*
5 years old	*9.3*	10.4	*11.6*
2000-2001			
6 months to under 1 year	...	F	...
1 year old	...	F	...
2 years old	*0.9*	1.4	*2.1*
3 years old	*2.2*	3.1	*4.3*
4 years old	*1.1*	1.7	*2.8*
5 years old	*9.3*	11.4	*13.9*
2002-2003			
6 months to under 1 year	...	F	...
1 year old	...	F	...
2 years old	...	F	...
3 years old	*2.8*	4.1	*6.0*
4 years old	*4.5*	5.7	*7.3*
5 years old	*14.6*	16.5	*18.6*

Notes:

The percentages in 1994-1995 and 1996-1997 are based on only the five main types of non-parental care because the sample sizes for 'other' care are too small.

The percentages in 1998-1999, 2000-2001 and 2002-2003 are based on the six main types of non-parental care.

.. not available for a specific reference period

F too unreliable to be published

... not applicable

Table 4a. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by province of residence who are in care outside the home with a non-relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*12.8*	19.5	*28.6*
Prince Edward Island	*31.4*	40.8	*51.0*
Nova Scotia	*23.0*	31.0	*40.4*
New Brunswick	*33.3*	40.4	*48.0*
Quebec	*37.1*	42.7	*48.6*
Ontario	*39.9*	44.2	*48.7*
Manitoba	*42.6*	51.4	*60.1*
Saskatchewan	*48.8*	57.4	*65.5*
Alberta	*38.2*	46.0	*54.1*
British Columbia	*33.0*	40.2	*47.8*
1996-1997			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*13.0*	20.3	*30.1*
Prince Edward Island	*31.2*	40.9	*51.4*
Nova Scotia	*26.1*	33.2	*41.1*
New Brunswick	*30.6*	36.0	*41.9*
Quebec	*34.6*	39.8	*45.3*
Ontario	*38.7*	43.6	*48.5*
Manitoba	*31.9*	39.5	*47.6*
Saskatchewan	*55.5*	62.4	*68.8*
Alberta	*35.9*	43.8	*52.0*
British Columbia	*27.0*	34.2	*42.2*
1998-1999			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*13.2*	19.9	*29.0*
Prince Edward Island	*32.3*	39.7	*47.6*
Nova Scotia	*28.2*	34.3	*40.9*
New Brunswick	*28.8*	34.0	*39.6*
Quebec	*32.2*	35.6	*39.2*
Ontario	*33.7*	36.8	*39.9*
Manitoba	*29.2*	34.4	*39.9*
Saskatchewan	*46.7*	52.2	*57.7*
Alberta	*33.3*	38.1	*43.2*
British Columbia	*26.8*	31.9	*37.4*
2000-2001			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*11.7*	16.6	*23.1*
Prince Edward Island	*29.6*	36.1	*43.1*
Nova Scotia	*22.2*	26.4	*31.1*
New Brunswick	*30.8*	35.4	*40.2*
Quebec	*30.5*	33.8	*37.3*
Ontario	*33.0*	35.6	*38.4*
Manitoba	*33.3*	38.0	*43.0*
Saskatchewan	*48.6*	53.4	*58.2*
Alberta	*29.7*	34.3	*39.3*
British Columbia	*21.4*	25.5	*30.2*
2002-2003			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*9.7*	14.6	*21.3*
Prince Edward Island	*28.7*	34.6	*41.1*
Nova Scotia	*22.7*	27.3	*32.4*
New Brunswick	*34.1*	39.9	*46.0*
Quebec	*22.7*	25.8	*29.0*
Ontario	*31.1*	33.6	*36.3*
Manitoba	*30.8*	35.4	*40.3*
Saskatchewan	*49.6*	54.4	*59.2*
Alberta	*34.4*	39.2	*44.3*
British Columbia	*22.3*	26.4	*30.9*

Table 4b. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by province of residence who are in care outside the home with a relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*13.7*	20.7	*30.0*
Prince Edward Island	*12.0*	18.3	*26.8*
Nova Scotia	*8.4*	12.6	*18.5*
New Brunswick	*11.7*	17.2	*24.6*
Quebec	*11.6*	15.1	*19.3*
Ontario	*9.9*	12.4	*15.3*
Manitoba	*12.2*	17.8	*25.2*
Saskatchewan	*11.0*	15.7	*21.8*
Alberta	*7.3*	11.9	*18.9*
British Columbia	*12.5*	17.7	*24.4*
1996-1997			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*19.4*	27.6	*37.7*
Prince Edward Island	*12.7*	19.8	*29.6*
Nova Scotia	*12.0*	16.8	*23.0*
New Brunswick	*10.7*	14.2	*18.6*
Quebec	*8.5*	11.7	*15.8*
Ontario	*11.5*	14.4	*17.8*
Manitoba	*8.4*	12.3	*17.7*
Saskatchewan	*8.6*	11.9	*16.2*
Alberta	*13.8*	18.3	*23.9*
British Columbia	*12.8*	17.6	*23.8*
1998-1999			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*12.8*	19.1	*27.5*
Prince Edward Island	*20.5*	27.4	*35.5*
Nova Scotia	*12.8*	17.3	*22.9*
New Brunswick	*15.2*	19.4	*24.4*
Quebec	*12.3*	14.6	*17.3*
Ontario	*14.8*	17.1	*19.6*
Manitoba	*15.3*	19.5	*24.5*
Saskatchewan	*15.8*	19.6	*24.0*
Alberta	*14.8*	19.5	*25.2*
British Columbia	*15.2*	20.1	*26.1*
2000-2001			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*16.5*	22.4	*29.7*
Prince Edward Island	*10.9*	15.3	*21.2*
Nova Scotia	*19.1*	23.4	*28.4*
New Brunswick	*14.9*	18.6	*23.1*
Quebec	*9.6*	11.7	*14.1*
Ontario	*15.8*	17.9	*20.2*
Manitoba	*14.5*	18.0	*22.0*
Saskatchewan	*12.9*	16.2	*20.2*
Alberta	*14.9*	18.9	*23.7*
British Columbia	*18.2*	22.1	*26.6*
2002-2003			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*16.1*	22.0	*29.4*
Prince Edward Island	*19.3*	24.4	*30.3*
Nova Scotia	*20.5*	25.1	*30.3*
New Brunswick	*13.3*	17.3	*22.3*
Quebec	*7.3*	9.2	*11.4*
Ontario	*16.3*	18.5	*20.8*
Manitoba	*13.9*	17.4	*21.5*
Saskatchewan	*13.8*	17.2	*21.2*
Alberta	*13.8*	17.0	*20.8*
British Columbia	*18.2*	22.1	*26.5*

Table 4c. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by province of residence who are in care in own home with a non-relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*16.5*	25.0	*35.9*
Prince Edward Island	*8.6*	13.9	*21.6*
Nova Scotia	*18.2*	25.5	*34.5*
New Brunswick	*9.8*	14.8	*21.7*
Quebec	*9.0*	13.1	*18.6*
Ontario	*10.4*	13.2	*16.6*
Manitoba	*7.2*	10.8	*16.1*
Saskatchewan	*6.2*	10.5	*17.3*
Alberta	*8.2*	12.3	*18.1*
British Columbia	*15.3*	20.9	*27.8*
1996-1997			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*13.6*	20.0	*28.3*
Prince Edward Island	...	F	...
Nova Scotia	*18.8*	26.3	*35.5*
New Brunswick	*12.1*	16.4	*21.7*
Quebec	*6.9*	9.8	*13.9*
Ontario	*9.4*	12.5	*16.6*
Manitoba	*5.6*	9.7	*16.4*
Saskatchewan	*7.0*	10.4	*15.2*
Alberta	*7.9*	12.0	*17.8*
British Columbia	*11.5*	16.8	*23.9*
1998-1999			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*15.9*	23.1	*32.5*
Prince Edward Island	*4.3*	7.2	*11.9*
Nova Scotia	*13.8*	19.0	*25.4*
New Brunswick	*11.7*	15.5	*20.3*
Quebec	*10.8*	13.5	*16.6*
Ontario	*9.6*	11.5	*13.6*
Manitoba	*6.0*	8.4	*11.6*
Saskatchewan	*5.3*	7.6	*10.9*
Alberta	*6.6*	9.1	*12.4*
British Columbia	*8.7*	11.7	*15.6*
2000-2001			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*14.1*	19.1	*25.3*
Prince Edward Island	*4.9*	8.1	*13.1*
Nova Scotia	*9.6*	13.5	*18.7*
New Brunswick	*9.3*	12.2	*15.8*
Quebec	*4.8*	6.4	*8.5*
Ontario	*8.5*	10.3	*12.4*
Manitoba	*5.8*	8.0	*10.9*
Saskatchewan	*6.4*	9.4	*13.6*
Alberta	*7.2*	9.5	*12.6*
British Columbia	*9.1*	12.1	*15.9*
2002-2003			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*9.7*	14.5	*21.0*
Prince Edward Island	*2.4*	4.3	*7.8*
Nova Scotia	*5.5*	8.0	*11.4*
New Brunswick	*5.3*	7.9	*11.5*
Quebec	*4.4*	6.0	*8.2*
Ontario	*7.4*	8.9	*10.8*
Manitoba	*4.3*	6.4	*9.2*
Saskatchewan	*2.5*	4.6	*8.1*
Alberta	*5.7*	8.2	*11.6*
British Columbia	*8.1*	10.8	*14.3*

Note:

F too unreliable to be published

... not applicable

Table 4d. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by province of residence who are in care in own home with a relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*12.5*	19.1	*28.0*
Prince Edward Island	*4.9*	9.3	*16.8*
Nova Scotia	*6.6*	11.0	*17.6*
New Brunswick	*4.3*	7.3	*12.3*
Quebec	*2.3*	3.9	*6.6*
Ontario	*8.2*	11.2	*15.0*
Manitoba	*3.9*	6.4	*10.3*
Saskatchewan	*2.5*	4.4	*7.6*
Alberta	*3.6*	6.1	*10.1*
British Columbia	*4.5*	8.4	*15.2*
1996-1997			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*12.7*	19.2	*28.1*
Prince Edward Island	...	F	...
Nova Scotia	*6.3*	10.3	*16.4*
New Brunswick	*8.9*	12.1	*16.3*
Quebec	*6.2*	8.5	*11.6*
Ontario	*11.2*	14.2	*18.0*
Manitoba	*8.2*	12.3	*18.1*
Saskatchewan	*5.6*	8.4	*12.4*
Alberta	*7.0*	10.5	*15.5*
British Columbia	*13.5*	19.9	*28.4*
1998-1999			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*21.4*	29.8	*39.9*
Prince Edward Island	*6.3*	10.1	*15.8*
Nova Scotia	*12.1*	16.3	*21.7*
New Brunswick	*8.3*	11.1	*14.7*
Quebec	*6.2*	8.1	*10.4*
Ontario	*15.3*	17.7	*20.3*
Manitoba	*9.9*	12.9	*16.5*
Saskatchewan	*7.9*	10.5	*13.7*
Alberta	*9.8*	12.9	*16.9*
British Columbia	*18.9*	23.6	*29.1*
2000-2001			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*21.4*	27.3	*34.0*
Prince Edward Island	*8.9*	12.4	*17.0*
Nova Scotia	*13.0*	16.6	*20.8*
New Brunswick	*9.8*	12.9	*16.8*
Quebec	*5.8*	7.4	*9.5*
Ontario	*15.0*	17.3	*19.8*
Manitoba	*10.5*	13.4	*17.0*
Saskatchewan	*7.9*	10.5	*13.9*
Alberta	*12.3*	15.9	*20.4*
British Columbia	*16.8*	20.6	*25.0*
2002-2003			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*22.8*	29.6	*37.5*
Prince Edward Island	*4.9*	8.2	*13.5*
Nova Scotia	*11.5*	15.3	*19.9*
New Brunswick	*10.2*	13.5	*17.6*
Quebec	*5.4*	7.2	*9.4*
Ontario	*14.7*	16.8	*19.1*
Manitoba	*10.4*	13.7	*17.8*
Saskatchewan	*7.7*	10.5	*14.1*
Alberta	*13.4*	16.9	*21.1*
British Columbia	*17.1*	20.9	*25.3*

Note:

F too unreliable to be published

... not applicable

Table 4e. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by province of residence who are in care in a daycare centre

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*9.2*	15.8	*25.7*
Prince Edward Island	*11.5*	17.7	*26.4*
Nova Scotia	*13.1*	19.9	*29.2*
New Brunswick	*13.9*	20.2	*28.5*
Quebec	*20.2*	25.2	*31.0*
Ontario	*15.8*	19.0	*22.7*
Manitoba	*8.3*	13.6	*21.4*
Saskatchewan	*8.0*	12.1	*18.0*
Alberta	*17.7*	23.6	*30.7*
British Columbia	*8.2*	12.9	*19.6*
1996-1997			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*6.7*	12.9	*23.5*
Prince Edward Island	*10.6*	16.7	*25.4*
Nova Scotia	*8.3*	13.5	*21.2*
New Brunswick	*16.6*	21.3	*26.9*
Quebec	*24.8*	30.2	*36.1*
Ontario	*12.0*	15.3	*19.3*
Manitoba	*19.8*	26.2	*33.8*
Saskatchewan	*4.6*	7.0	*10.4*
Alberta	*10.7*	15.3	*21.5*
British Columbia	*7.8*	11.5	*16.6*
1998-1999			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*4.2*	8.0	*14.7*
Prince Edward Island	*11.2*	15.6	*21.2*
Nova Scotia	*9.2*	13.2	*18.6*
New Brunswick	*15.5*	20.0	*25.4*
Quebec	*24.9*	28.2	*31.7*
Ontario	*14.9*	17.0	*19.4*
Manitoba	*19.9*	24.9	*30.7*
Saskatchewan	*7.4*	10.1	*13.7*
Alberta	*16.3*	20.4	*25.1*
British Columbia	*9.4*	12.6	*16.8*
2000-2001			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*10.0*	14.6	*20.8*
Prince Edward Island	*22.6*	28.1	*34.5*
Nova Scotia	*15.4*	20.1	*25.7*
New Brunswick	*16.7*	20.9	*25.8*
Quebec	*37.0*	40.7	*44.5*
Ontario	*16.6*	18.9	*21.4*
Manitoba	*18.6*	22.6	*27.2*
Saskatchewan	*7.8*	10.5	*13.9*
Alberta	*17.5*	21.3	*25.7*
British Columbia	*15.7*	19.7	*24.4*
2002-2003			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*13.7*	19.3	*26.5*
Prince Edward Island	*22.7*	28.5	*35.0*
Nova Scotia	*19.6*	24.4	*30.0*
New Brunswick	*16.9*	21.5	*26.9*
Quebec	*48.3*	51.9	*55.5*
Ontario	*19.8*	22.2	*24.8*
Manitoba	*23.0*	27.1	*31.7*
Saskatchewan	*10.4*	13.3	*16.9*
Alberta	*15.0*	18.6	*22.9*
British Columbia	*16.1*	19.8	*24.1*

Table 5. Proportion of children aged six months to five years by community type

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Urban	*81.9*	82.8	*83.6*
Rural	*16.4*	17.2	*18.1*
1996-1997			
Urban	*86.5*	87.6	*88.6*
Rural	*11.4*	12.4	*13.5*
1998-1999			
Urban	*87.1*	87.9	*88.7*
Rural	*11.3*	12.1	*12.9*
2000-2001			
Urban	*87.8*	88.6	*89.3*
Rural	*10.7*	11.4	*12.2*
2002-2003			
Urban	*88.4*	89.0	*89.6*
Rural	*10.4*	11.0	*11.6*

Table 6a. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by community type who are in care outside the home with a non-relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Urban	*39.6*	42.5	*45.5*
Rural	*44.6*	49.6	*54.6*
1996-1997			
Urban	*38.2*	41.1	*44.2*
Rural	*40.7*	45.9	*51.2*
1998-1999			
Urban	*34.2*	36.1	*38.0*
Rural	*33.4*	37.2	*41.1*
2000-2001			
Urban	*31.9*	33.6	*35.4*
Rural	*34.5*	38.0	*41.6*
2002-2003			
Urban	*29.6*	31.1	*32.8*
Rural	*33.2*	36.9	*40.7*

Table 6b. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by community type who are in care outside the home with a relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Urban	*11.4*	13.2	*15.2*
Rural	*16.4*	19.9	*23.9*
1996-1997			
Urban	*12.1*	13.9	*15.9*
Rural	*16.6*	20.7	*25.5*
1998-1999			
Urban	*15.5*	17.0	*18.6*
Rural	*17.2*	19.8	*22.7*
2000-2001			
Urban	*15.3*	16.6	*17.9*
Rural	*18.5*	21.2	*24.2*
2002-2003			
Urban	*14.5*	15.8	*17.1*
Rural	*18.9*	22.1	*25.8*

Table 6c. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by community type who are in care in own home with a non-relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Urban	*12.8*	14.9	*17.3*
Rural	*8.3*	10.7	*13.7*
1996-1997			
Urban	*11.3*	13.3	*15.5*
Rural	*6.4*	8.8	*12.1*
1998-1999			
Urban	*10.8*	12.1	*13.5*
Rural	*8.2*	10.4	*13.0*
2000-2001			
Urban	*8.6*	9.7	*10.9*
Rural	*7.3*	9.0	*11.1*
2002-2003			
Urban	*7.3*	8.3	*9.4*
Rural	*4.5*	6.1	*8.2*

Table 6d. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by community type who are in care in own home with a relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Urban	*6.5*	8.2	*10.1*
Rural	*6.3*	8.1	*10.4*
1996-1997			
Urban	*10.8*	12.7	*14.8*
Rural	*9.7*	12.7	*16.5*
1998-1999			
Urban	*13.8*	15.2	*16.7*
Rural	*13.6*	16.2	*19.2*
2000-2001			
Urban	*13.9*	15.2	*16.5*
Rural	*9.1*	11.1	*13.3*
2002-2003			
Urban	*13.4*	14.7	*16.0*
Rural	*10.2*	12.5	*15.2*

Table 6e. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by community type who are in care in a daycare centre

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Urban	*18.9*	21.3	*23.8*
Rural	*8.0*	11.7	*16.8*
1996-1997			
Urban	*16.8*	19.0	*21.5*
Rural	*8.6*	11.8	*15.9*
1998-1999			
Urban	*18.2*	19.7	*21.2*
Rural	*13.2*	16.4	*20.2*
2000-2001			
Urban	*23.3*	24.9	*26.7*
Rural	*17.3*	20.7	*24.6*
2002-2003			
Urban	*28.4*	30.1	*31.8*
Rural	*19.3*	22.4	*25.9*

Table 7. Proportion of children aged six months to five years by level of household income

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Below LICO	*25.0*	26.6	*28.2*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*36.3*	38.0	*39.7*
Two to less than three times LICO	*21.9*	23.3	*24.8*
Three times LICO or above	*11.0*	12.1	*13.3*
1996-1997			
Below LICO	*25.6*	27.2	*28.9*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*37.5*	39.4	*41.3*
Two to less than three times LICO	*19.6*	21.1	*22.6*
Three times LICO or above	*11.2*	12.3	*13.6*
1998-1999			
Below LICO	*20.1*	21.1	*22.2*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*37.7*	39.0	*40.2*
Two to less than three times LICO	*23.8*	24.9	*26.0*
Three times LICO or above	*14.2*	15.1	*16.0*
2000-2001			
Below LICO	*17.8*	18.6	*19.5*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*37.2*	38.4	*39.6*
Two to less than three times LICO	*24.7*	25.7	*26.7*
Three times LICO or above	*16.4*	17.3	*18.2*
2002-2003			
Below LICO	*15.0*	15.8	*16.8*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*35.3*	36.4	*37.6*
Two to less than three times LICO	*26.7*	27.6	*28.7*
Three times LICO or above	*19.2*	20.1	*21.1*

Note:
LICO refers to the low income cut-off.

Table 8a. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by level of household income who are in care outside the home with a non-relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Below LICO	*25.4*	31.0	*37.2*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*38.3*	42.6	*47.1*
Two to less than three times LICO	*43.2*	47.8	*52.4*
Three times LICO or above	*41.6*	47.4	*53.3*
1996-1997			
Below LICO	*21.6*	26.7	*32.5*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*37.8*	42.0	*46.3*
Two to less than three times LICO	*44.0*	48.9	*53.8*
Three times LICO or above	*36.7*	42.4	*48.4*
1998-1999			
Below LICO	*18.7*	22.7	*27.3*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*31.1*	34.0	*37.1*
Two to less than three times LICO	*38.5*	41.6	*44.7*
Three times LICO or above	*37.8*	41.5	*45.3*
2000-2001			
Below LICO	*18.7*	22.0	*25.7*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*28.9*	31.6	*34.4*
Two to less than three times LICO	*36.5*	39.4	*42.4*
Three times LICO or above	*35.6*	38.8	*42.1*
2002-2003			
Below LICO	*14.4*	17.7	*21.5*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*25.4*	27.9	*30.6*
Two to less than three times LICO	*31.2*	34.0	*37.0*
Three times LICO or above	*36.5*	39.6	*42.7*

Note:
LICO refers to the low income cut-off.

Table 8b. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by level of household income who are in care outside the home with a relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Below LICO	*12.4*	16.8	*22.5*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*13.0*	16.0	*19.6*
Two to less than three times LICO	*10.8*	13.6	*17.0*
Three times LICO or above	*7.5*	10.3	*14.0*
1996-1997			
Below LICO	*10.7*	14.3	*18.8*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*13.4*	16.0	*19.0*
Two to less than three times LICO	*12.1*	14.7	*17.7*
Three times LICO or above	*9.0*	13.2	*19.0*
1998-1999			
Below LICO	*13.2*	16.8	*21.2*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*17.3*	19.7	*22.3*
Two to less than three times LICO	*15.2*	17.3	*19.7*
Three times LICO or above	*10.9*	14.0	*17.7*
2000-2001			
Below LICO	*11.9*	14.7	*17.9*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*18.8*	21.1	*23.6*
Two to less than three times LICO	*15.3*	17.4	*19.6*
Three times LICO or above	*10.2*	12.5	*15.4*
2002-2003			
Below LICO	*13.5*	16.7	*20.4*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*16.2*	18.3	*20.5*
Two to less than three times LICO	*15.2*	17.5	*20.0*
Three times LICO or above	*11.0*	13.0	*15.4*

Note:
LICO refers to the low income cut-off.

Table 8c. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by level of household income who are in care in own home with a non-relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Below LICO	*8.6*	12.0	*16.5*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*8.7*	11.6	*15.3*
Two to less than three times LICO	*10.1*	13.2	*17.2*
Three times LICO or above	*16.8*	21.5	*27.0*
1996-1997			
Below LICO	*7.9*	11.3	*15.9*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*6.2*	7.9	*9.9*
Two to less than three times LICO	*10.5*	15.0	*20.9*
Three times LICO or above	*13.8*	17.8	*22.8*
1998-1999			
Below LICO	*6.7*	9.2	*12.5*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*8.1*	9.7	*11.5*
Two to less than three times LICO	*9.1*	11.3	*14.0*
Three times LICO or above	*15.4*	18.2	*21.4*
2000-2001			
Below LICO	*6.5*	8.8	*11.9*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*5.3*	6.6	*8.2*
Two to less than three times LICO	*7.5*	9.1	*11.1*
Three times LICO or above	*12.3*	14.8	*17.8*
2002-2003			
Below LICO	*3.5*	5.6	*8.9*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*5.2*	6.5	*8.1*
Two to less than three times LICO	*5.9*	7.3	*8.9*
Three times LICO or above	*9.8*	12.0	*14.5*

Note:
LICO refers to the low income cut-off.

Table 8d. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by level of household income who are in care in own home with a relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Below LICO	*5.1*	7.7	*11.7*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*6.8*	9.1	*12.2*
Two to less than three times LICO	*7.2*	10.2	*14.2*
Three times LICO or above	*2.3*	3.9	*6.5*
1996-1997			
Below LICO	*13.8*	18.3	*23.8*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*13.0*	16.1	*19.6*
Two to less than three times LICO	*5.4*	7.4	*10.0*
Three times LICO or above	*4.7*	8.7	*15.5*
1998-1999			
Below LICO	*20.3*	24.3	*28.7*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*15.3*	17.6	*20.1*
Two to less than three times LICO	*10.4*	12.3	*14.5*
Three times LICO or above	*6.1*	7.8	*9.9*
2000-2001			
Below LICO	*19.6*	23.4	*27.6*
Equal to less than two times LiCO	*14.1*	16.2	*18.5*
Two to less than three times LICO	*9.0*	10.8	*13.0*
Three times LICO or above	*8.3*	10.5	*13.3*
2002-2003			
Below LICO	*14.9*	18.4	*22.5*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*17.0*	19.2	*21.6*
Two to less than three times LICO	*10.4*	12.5	*14.8*
Three times LICO or above	*7.7*	9.5	*11.7*

Note:
LICO refers to the low income cut-off.

Table 8e. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by level of household income who are in care in a daycare centre

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Below LICO	*25.9*	32.4	*39.6*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*16.9*	20.6	*24.8*
Two to less than three times LICO	*12.2*	15.2	*18.8*
Three times LICO or above	*13.1*	17.0	*21.7*
1996-1997			
Below LICO	*24.3*	29.5	*35.2*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*14.7*	18.0	*22.0*
Two to less than three times LICO	*10.8*	14.1	*18.2*
Three times LICO or above	*13.8*	17.8	*22.6*
1998-1999			
Below LICO	*22.6*	27.0	*31.8*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*16.4*	19.0	*21.9*
Two to less than three times LICO	*15.4*	17.5	*19.9*
Three times LICO or above	*15.8*	18.5	*21.6*
2000-2001			
Below LICO	*27.3*	31.2	*35.3*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*21.9*	24.5	*27.3*
Two to less than three times LICO	*20.7*	23.3	*26.0*
Three times LICO or above	*20.3*	23.3	*26.4*
2002-2003			
Below LICO	*36.3*	41.6	*47.1*
Equal to less than two times LICO	*25.4*	28.1	*31.0*
Two to less than three times LICO	*26.0*	28.7	*31.5*
Three times LICO or above	*23.0*	25.9	*29.0*

Note:
LICO refers to the low income cut-off.

Table 9. Proportion of children aged six months to five years by family structure

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Single-parent	*13.9*	15.2	*16.6*
Two-parent	*83.4*	84.8	*86.1*
1996-1997			
Single-parent	*13.8*	15.0	*16.2*
Two-parent	*83.8*	85.0	*86.2*
1998-1999			
Single-parent	*13.3*	14.2	*15.1*
Two-parent	*84.9*	85.8	*86.7*
2000-2001			
Single-parent	*13.2*	14.0	*14.8*
Two-parent	*85.2*	86.0	*86.8*
2002-2003			
Single-parent	*11.3*	12.1	*12.9*
Two-parent	*87.1*	87.9	*88.7*

Table 10a. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by family structure who are in care outside the home with a non-relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Single-parent	*28.2*	34.0	*40.4*
Two-parent	*42.3*	45.1	*48.0*
1996-1997			
Single-parent	*28.5*	35.2	*42.6*
Two-parent	*39.6*	42.5	*45.4*
1998-1999			
Single-parent	*23.1*	27.3	*31.9*
Two-parent	*35.8*	37.6	*39.6*
2000-2001			
Single-parent	*26.0*	30.0	*34.4*
Two-parent	*33.2*	34.9	*36.6*
2002-2003			
Single-parent	*20.2*	23.7	*27.6*
Two-parent	*31.5*	33.1	*34.7*

Table 10b. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by family structure who are in care outside the home with a relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Single-parent	*8.9*	13.4	*19.6*
Two-parent	*12.7*	14.3	*16.2*
1996-1997			
Single-parent	*10.9*	15.1	*20.4*
Two-parent	*12.8*	14.6	*16.5*
1998-1999			
Single-parent	*12.4*	15.6	*19.4*
Two-parent	*16.2*	17.7	*19.3*
2000-2001			
Single-parent	*9.5*	11.8	*14.5*
Two-parent	*16.8*	18.1	*19.5*
2002-2003			
Single-parent	*12.2*	14.9	*18.1*
Two-parent	*15.4*	16.7	*18.1*

Table 10c. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by family structure who are in care in own home with a non-relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Single-parent	*6.2*	9.4	*13.8*
Two-parent	*13.0*	15.0	*17.4*
1996-1997			
Single-parent	*7.0*	10.7	*16.2*
Two-parent	*11.1*	13.0	*15.3*
1998-1999			
Single-parent	*7.8*	10.4	*13.8*
Two-parent	*10.9*	12.2	*13.6*
2000-2001			
Single-parent	*5.3*	7.3	*10.1*
Two-parent	*8.9*	10.0	*11.3*
2002-2003			
Single-parent	*4.8*	6.9	*9.9*
Two-parent	*7.3*	8.3	*9.3*

Table 10d. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by family structure who are in care in own home with a relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Single-parent	*4.9*	8.0	*12.7*
Two-parent	*6.6*	8.2	*10.1*
1996-1997			
Single-parent	*5.6*	8.1	*11.6*
Two-parent	*11.6*	13.5	*15.7*
1998-1999			
Single-parent	*14.5*	18.1	*22.3*
Two-parent	*13.4*	14.7	*16.1*
2000-2001			
Single-parent	*15.9*	19.3	*23.2*
Two-parent	*12.6*	13.8	*15.1*
2002-2003			
Single-parent	*12.2*	14.9	*18.0*
Two-parent	*13.1*	14.4	*15.7*

Table 10e. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by family structure who are in care in a daycare centre

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Single-parent	*29.2*	35.2	*41.8*
Two-parent	*15.1*	17.3	*19.8*
1996-1997			
Single-parent	*24.8*	30.9	*37.6*
Two-parent	*14.3*	16.4	*18.8*
1998-1999			
Single-parent	*24.7*	28.7	*33.0*
Two-parent	*16.3*	17.8	*19.3*
2000-2001			
Single-parent	*27.6*	31.6	*35.8*
Two-parent	*21.5*	23.1	*24.8*
2002-2003			
Single-parent	*35.1*	39.6	*44.2*
Two-parent	*25.9*	27.6	*29.3*

Table 11. Proportion of children aged six months to five years in two-parent households by parental paid work/study status

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*56.0*	57.9	*59.8*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*35.0*	36.9	*38.7*
Two parents, neither worked for pay nor studied	*4.5*	5.2	*6.0*
1996-1997			
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*58.5*	60.4	*62.3*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*34.2*	36.1	*37.9*
Two parents, neither worked for pay nor studied	*3.0*	3.5	*4.2*
2000-2001			
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*64.8*	66.1	*67.3*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*30.8*	32.1	*33.3*
Two parents, neither worked for pay nor studied	*1.5*	1.9	*2.3*
2002-2003			
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*62.6*	63.8	*65.0*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*33.0*	34.1	*35.4*
Two parents, neither worked for pay nor studied	*1.7*	2.0	*2.4*

Table 12. Proportion of children aged six months to five years in a single-parent household by parental paid work/study status

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Single parent, worked for pay or studied	*46.6*	50.8	*55.1*
Single parent, did not work for pay or study	*44.9*	49.2	*53.4*
1996-1997			
Single parent, worked for pay or studied	*50.8*	55.6	*60.3*
Single parent, did not work for pay or study	*39.7*	44.4	*49.2*
2000-2001			
Single parent, worked for pay or studied	*63.9*	67.0	*70.0*
Single parent, did not work for pay or study	*30.0*	33.0	*36.1*
2002-2003			
Single parent, worked for pay or studied	*64.8*	68.0	*71.1*
Single parent, did not work for pay or study	*28.9*	32.0	*35.2*

Table 13a. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by parental paid work/study status who are in care outside the home with a non-relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*28.4*	34.3	*40.7*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*29.6*	38.4	*48.0*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*43.0*	46.0	*49.0*
1996-1997			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*28.4*	35.3	*42.8*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*20.9*	27.2	*34.6*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*40.8*	43.9	*47.1*
1998-1999			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
2000-2001			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*27.0*	31.3	*36.0*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*17.3*	21.7	*26.8*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*34.4*	36.2	*38.0*
2002-2003			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*22.6*	26.6	*31.0*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*12.6*	16.0	*20.1*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*33.9*	35.7	*37.5*

Note:
.. not available for a specific reference period

Table 13b. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by parental paid work/study status who are in care outside the home with a relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*9.0*	13.5	*19.8*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*9.0*	13.2	*18.9*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*12.8*	14.6	*16.7*
1996-1997			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*11.0*	15.2	*20.7*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*10.5*	15.1	*21.4*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*12.4*	14.3	*16.3*
1998-1999			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
2000-2001			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*9.0*	11.3	*14.1*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*12.7*	16.8	*21.8*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*16.7*	18.1	*19.7*
2002-2003			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*10.5*	13.1	*16.2*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*19.4*	23.6	*28.4*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*14.4*	15.8	*17.2*

Note:
.. not available for a specific reference period

Table 13c. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by parental paid work/study status who are in care in own home with a non-relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*6.3*	9.5	*14.0*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*11.5*	19.0	*29.9*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*12.3*	14.4	*16.8*
1996-1997			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*7.1*	10.9	*16.4*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*5.9*	10.5	*18.2*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*11.1*	13.2	*15.7*
1998-1999			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
2000-2001			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*5.2*	7.4	*10.3*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*7.3*	10.9	*16.1*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*8.6*	9.8	*11.1*
2002-2003			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*4.7*	6.9	*10.0*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*5.8*	8.4	*12.1*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*7.1*	8.2	*9.4*

Note:
.. not available for a specific reference period

Table 13d. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by parental paid work/study status who are in care in own home with a relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*4.9*	8.0	*12.9*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*4.3*	7.7	*13.4*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*6.4*	8.0	*10.1*
1996-1997			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*5.5*	8.0	*11.5*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*19.1*	26.5	*35.5*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*10.5*	12.4	*14.7*
1998-1999			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
2000-2001			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*14.8*	18.1	*21.9*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*17.4*	22.2	*27.9*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*11.5*	12.8	*14.2*
2002-2003			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*11.2*	13.9	*17.0*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*17.4*	21.6	*26.6*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*11.9*	13.2	*14.6*

Note:
.. not available for a specific reference period

Table 13e. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by parental paid work/study status who are in care in a daycare centre

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*28.6*	34.6	*41.2*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*14.8*	21.7	*30.8*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*14.7*	17.0	*19.6*
1996-1997			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*24.6*	30.6	*37.4*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*14.0*	20.6	*29.4*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*13.9*	16.1	*18.6*
1998-1999			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
2000-2001			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*27.8*	31.9	*36.3*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*22.3*	28.4	*35.4*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*21.4*	23.1	*25.0*
2002-2003			
Single parent worked for pay or studied	*34.8*	39.6	*44.6*
Two parents, one worked for pay or studied	*25.5*	30.4	*35.7*
Two parents, both worked for pay or studied	*25.4*	27.2	*29.0*

Note:
.. not available for a specific reference period

Table 14. Proportion of children aged six months to five years by place of birth of reporting parent (PMK)[1]

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
PMK born in Canada	*80.3*	81.8	*83.2*
PMK born outside of Canada	*16.8*	18.2	*19.7*
1996-1997			
PMK born in Canada	*80.1*	81.7	*83.2*
PMK born outside of Canada	*16.8*	18.3	*19.9*
1998-1999			
PMK born in Canada	*80.5*	81.6	*82.7*
PMK born outside of Canada	*17.3*	18.4	*19.5*
2000-2001			
PMK born in Canada	*79.4*	80.5	*81.4*
PMK born outside of Canada	*18.6*	19.5	*20.6*
2002-2003			
PMK born in Canada	*77.5*	78.7	*79.8*
PMK born outside of Canada	*20.2*	21.3	*22.5*

Note:
1. PMK refers to the "person most knowledgeable about the child".

Table 15a. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by place of birth of reporting parent (PMK)[1] who are in care outside the home with a non-relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
PMK born in Canada	*43.3*	45.9	*48.6*
PMK born outside of Canada	*24.4*	31.2	*39.0*
1996-1997			
PMK born in Canada	*41.2*	43.9	*46.6*
PMK born outside of Canada	*23.2*	30.1	*38.1*
1998-1999			
PMK born in Canada	*37.5*	39.3	*41.1*
PMK born outside of Canada	*16.8*	20.8	*25.6*
2000-2001			
PMK born in Canada	*34.6*	36.3	*38.0*
PMK born outside of Canada	*19.6*	23.6	*28.2*
2002-2003			
PMK born in Canada	*32.7*	34.4	*36.1*
PMK born outside of Canada	*16.2*	19.5	*23.3*

Note:
1. PMK refers to the "person most knowledgeable about the child".

Table 15b. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by place of birth of reporting parent (PMK)[1] who are in care outside the home with a relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
PMK born in Canada	*12.7*	14.4	*16.3*
PMK born outside of Canada	*8.8*	13.2	*19.4*
1996-1997			
PMK born in Canada	*12.8*	14.3	*16.0*
PMK born outside of Canada	*10.9*	16.2	*23.3*
1998-1999			
PMK born in Canada	*15.9*	17.2	*18.7*
PMK born outside of Canada	*13.6*	18.0	*23.5*
2000-2001			
PMK born in Canada	*15.3*	16.5	*17.8*
PMK born outside of Canada	*15.2*	18.9	*23.2*
2002-2003			
PMK born in Canada	*15.0*	16.2	*17.5*
PMK born outside of Canada	*13.2*	16.8	*21.2*

Note:
1. PMK refers to the "person most knowledgeable about the child".

Table 15c. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by place of birth of reporting parent (PMK)[1] who are in care in own home with a non-relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
PMK born in Canada	*12.0*	14.0	*16.1*
PMK born outside of Canada	*11.0*	15.7	*22.1*
1996-1997			
PMK born in Canada	*11.5*	13.6	*16.0*
PMK born outside of Canada	*5.2*	8.8	*14.4*
1998-1999			
PMK born in Canada	*11.3*	12.6	*14.0*
PMK born outside of Canada	*6.3*	9.1	*12.9*
2000-2001			
PMK born in Canada	*9.0*	10.2	*11.5*
PMK born outside of Canada	*4.6*	6.6	*9.3*
2002-2003			
PMK born in Canada	*7.2*	8.1	*9.2*
PMK born outside of Canada	*5.9*	8.4	*11.8*

Note:
1. PMK refers to the "person most knowledgeable about the child".

Table 15d. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by place of birth of reporting parent (PMK)[1] who are in care in own home with a relative

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
PMK born in Canada	*5.5*	6.7	*8.0*
PMK born outside of Canada	*10.1*	16.0	*24.4*
1996-1997			
PMK born in Canada	*8.9*	10.4	*12.2*
PMK born outside of Canada	*18.2*	25.2	*33.8*
1998-1999			
PMK born in Canada	*10.8*	11.9	*13.1*
PMK born outside of Canada	*24.8*	29.7	*35.2*
2000-2001			
PMK born in Canada	*11.0*	12.1	*13.4*
PMK born outside of Canada	*22.9*	27.4	*32.3*
2002-2003			
PMK born in Canada	*10.9*	12.1	*13.4*
PMK born outside of Canada	*22.3*	26.3	*30.8*

Note:
1. PMK refers to the "person most knowledgeable about the child".

Table 15e. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by place of birth of reporting parent (PMK)[1] who are in care in a daycare centre

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
PMK born in Canada	*17.0*	19.0	*21.3*
PMK born outside of Canada	*17.3*	23.8	*31.9*
1996-1997			
PMK born in Canada	*15.8*	17.8	*20.1*
PMK born outside of Canada	*14.5*	19.7	*26.1*
1998-1999			
PMK born in Canada	*17.6*	19.0	*20.4*
PMK born outside of Canada	*17.9*	22.3	*27.5*
2000-2001			
PMK born in Canada	*23.3*	24.8	*26.4*
PMK born outside of Canada	*19.1*	23.5	*28.6*
2002-2003			
PMK born in Canada	*27.5*	29.2	*30.9*
PMK born outside of Canada	*24.5*	28.9	*33.8*

Note:

1. PMK refers to the "person most knowledgeable about the child".

Table 16. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children in main care arrangement full-time (30 or more hours per week)

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995	*45.0*	47.4	*49.9*
1996-1997	*43.4*	45.9	*48.4*
1998-1999	*44.6*	46.4	*48.2*
2000-2001	*45.6*	47.2	*48.8*
2002-2003	*45.1*	46.7	*48.3*

Table 16a. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by age who are in their main care arrangement full-time (30 or more hours per week)

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
6 months to under 1 year	*45.7*	52.8	*59.7*
1 year old	*51.9*	56.5	*61.0*
2 years old	*48.7*	54.5	*60.2*
3 years old	*49.9*	55.8	*61.6*
4 years old	*33.1*	38.3	*43.8*
5 years old	*23.9*	28.6	*33.9*
1996-1997			
6 months to under 1 year	*44.4*	50.9	*57.3*
1 year old	*52.6*	57.0	*61.2*
2 years old	*44.4*	49.6	*54.7*
3 years old	*47.9*	52.8	*57.6*
4 years old	*35.4*	41.2	*47.3*
5 years old	*21.9*	27.9	*34.8*
1998-1999			
6 months to under 1 year	*47.7*	53.9	*59.9*
1 year old	*53.3*	55.4	*57.5*
2 years old	*52.0*	57.2	*62.3*
3 years old	*46.8*	51.2	*55.5*
4 years old	*35.7*	40.1	*44.7*
5 years old	*22.4*	24.1	*26.0*
2000-2001			
6 months to under 1 year	*43.3*	49.3	*55.3*
1 year old	*48.4*	52.3	*56.1*
2 years old	*51.9*	54.6	*57.4*
3 years old	*52.0*	55.1	*58.2*
4 years old	*42.6*	47.5	*52.4*
5 years old	*25.2*	28.7	*32.4*
2002-2003			
6 months to under 1 year	*36.5*	44.8	*53.3*
1 year old	*52.5*	56.4	*60.2*
2 years old	*52.7*	56.3	*59.8*
3 years old	*46.7*	50.5	*54.3*
4 years old	*38.4*	41.5	*44.6*
5 years old	*20.0*	22.5	*25.2*

Table 16b. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by province of residence who are in their main care arrangement full-time (30 or more hours per week)

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*42.7*	52.0	*61.2*
Prince Edward Island	*50.0*	59.1	*67.5*
Nova Scotia	*46.9*	56.1	*64.8*
New Brunswick	*43.7*	52.3	*60.7*
Quebec	*46.7*	52.4	*58.1*
Ontario	*43.6*	47.8	*52.0*
Manitoba	*31.1*	39.0	*47.4*
Saskatchewan	*31.7*	38.1	*44.9*
Alberta	*38.7*	45.8	*53.0*
British Columbia	*31.0*	37.8	*45.2*
1996-1997			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*38.9*	48.7	*58.5*
Prince Edward Island	*45.2*	54.6	*63.7*
Nova Scotia	*39.8*	48.0	*56.4*
New Brunswick	*46.0*	51.6	*57.1*
Quebec	*49.6*	54.8	*59.8*
Ontario	*39.7*	44.1	*48.6*
Manitoba	*38.2*	46.2	*54.4*
Saskatchewan	*36.8*	43.5	*50.4*
Alberta	*32.4*	40.1	*48.3*
British Columbia	*31.2*	38.7	*46.7*
1998-1999			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*46.4*	55.7	*64.5*
Prince Edward Island	*46.3*	55.1	*63.5*
Nova Scotia	*39.6*	45.9	*52.3*
New Brunswick	*48.7*	54.5	*60.3*
Quebec	*50.6*	54.5	*58.4*
Ontario	*42.0*	45.0	*48.0*
Manitoba	*41.7*	47.5	*53.4*
Saskatchewan	*34.0*	38.6	*43.4*
Alberta	*40.5*	45.8	*51.2*
British Columbia	*30.5*	35.9	*41.7*
2000-2001			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*42.8*	50.5	*58.2*
Prince Edward Island	*56.1*	62.6	*68.6*
Nova Scotia	*38.7*	44.3	*50.0*
New Brunswick	*48.9*	54.1	*59.2*
Quebec	*54.6*	57.9	*61.1*
Ontario	*43.4*	46.2	*49.0*
Manitoba	*36.9*	41.7	*46.6*
Saskatchewan	*40.4*	45.0	*49.7*
Alberta	*33.7*	38.9	*44.4*
British Columbia	*27.8*	32.6	*37.8*
2002-2003			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*34.9*	42.0	*49.4*
Prince Edward Island	*45.4*	52.6	*59.7*
Nova Scotia	*36.0*	41.3	*46.8*
New Brunswick	*43.5*	49.1	*54.7*
Quebec	*57.1*	60.3	*63.4*
Ontario	*39.9*	42.6	*45.4*
Manitoba	*33.7*	38.1	*42.7*
Saskatchewan	*43.6*	48.0	*52.4*
Alberta	*36.7*	41.4	*46.2*
British Columbia	*30.4*	35.3	*40.5*

Table 16c. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by type of main care arrangement who are in their main care arrangement full-time (30 or more hours per week)

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Outside the home with non-relative	*42.7*	46.4	*50.1*
Outside the home with relative	*36.3*	42.4	*48.7*
In own home with non-relative	*35.9*	43.1	*50.7*
In own home with relative	*37.0*	46.9	*57.0*
Daycare centre	*54.0*	59.5	*64.8*
Other	...	F	...
1996-1997			
Outside the home with non-relative	*44.7*	48.4	*52.1*
Outside the home with relative	*30.6*	36.0	*41.8*
In own home with non-relative	*37.3*	45.1	*53.1*
In own home with relative	*31.9*	39.8	*48.2*
Daycare centre	*50.5*	56.4	*62.1*
Other	...	F	...
1998-1999			
Outside the home with non-relative	*44.8*	47.7	*50.7*
Outside the home with relative	*35.7*	40.4	*45.4*
In own home with non-relative	*38.2*	43.6	*49.1*
In own home with relative	*32.5*	37.0	*41.8*
Daycare centre	*57.2*	61.3	*65.3*
Other	*22.9*	30.7	*39.9*
2000-2001			
Outside the home with non-relative	*46.8*	49.5	*52.2*
Outside the home with relative	*34.1*	38.0	*42.0*
In own home with non-relative	*39.5*	45.1	*50.8*
In own home with relative	*34.5*	39.1	*43.8*
Daycare centre	*57.3*	60.9	*64.4*
Other	*9.6*	14.4	*20.9*
2002-2003			
Outside the home with non-relative	*46.6*	49.3	*51.9*
Outside the home with relative	*28.1*	32.0	*36.3*
In own home with non-relative	*37.3*	43.5	*50.0*
In own home with relative	*30.2*	34.6	*39.3*
Daycare centre	*60.2*	63.3	*66.3*
Other	*14.9*	20.2	*26.6*

Note:

F too unreliable to be published

... not applicable

Table 16d. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by parental work/study status who are in their main care arrangement full-time (30 or more hours per week)

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Single parent - worked for pay or studied	*53.9*	60.3	*66.3*
Two parents - one worked for pay or studied	*29.1*	37.9	*47.5*
Two parents - both worked for pay or studied	*43.1*	45.9	*48.8*
1996-1997			
Single parent - worked for pay or studied	*50.2*	57.4	*64.2*
Two parents - one worked for pay or studied	*23.4*	30.6	*38.8*
Two parents - both worked for pay or studied	*42.2*	44.9	*47.7*
1998-1999			
Single parent - worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
Two parents - one worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
Two parents - both worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
2000-2001			
Single parent - worked for pay or studied	*56.4*	60.7	*65.0*
Two parents - one worked for pay or studied	*26.5*	31.8	*37.7*
Two parents - both worked for pay or studied	*44.1*	46.0	*47.9*
2002-2003			
Single parent - worked for pay or studied	*51.7*	56.2	*60.7*
Two parents - one worked for pay or studied	*28.7*	34.0	*39.6*
Two parents - both worked for pay or studied	*45.6*	47.5	*49.3*

Note:
.. not available for a specific reference period

Table 17. Children in non-parental care: weekly average number of hours in main care arrangement

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Average number of hours	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995	*26.3*	27.0	*27.7*
1996-1997	*25.4*	26.3	*27.1*
1998-1999	*25.7*	26.2	*26.7*
2000-2001	*25.9*	26.4	*26.9*
2002-2003	*25.2*	25.7	*26.1*

Table 17a. Children in non-parental care: weekly average number of hours in main care arrangement, by child age

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Average number of hours	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
6 months to under 1 year	*27.0*	28.9	*30.7*
1 year old	*27.6*	28.9	*30.2*
2 years old	*27.9*	29.5	*31.1*
3 years old	*27.3*	28.9	*30.6*
4 years old	*23.6*	25.0	*26.5*
5 years old	*19.9*	21.3	*22.7*
1996-1997			
6 months to under 1 year	*26.2*	28.1	*30.1*
1 year old	*28.2*	29.4	*30.6*
2 years old	*25.2*	26.5	*27.8*
3 years old	*26.6*	28.0	*29.3*
4 years old	*23.3*	26.3	*29.4*
5 years old	*18.9*	20.6	*22.2*
1998-1999			
6 months to under 1 year	*26.2*	27.8	*29.5*
1 year old	*28.3*	29.0	*29.6*
2 years old	*27.9*	29.1	*30.4*
3 years old	*26.1*	27.4	*28.6*
4 years old	*23.6*	24.9	*26.1*
5 years old	*19.2*	19.8	*20.3*
2000-2001			
6 months to under 1 year	*25.1*	26.9	*28.6*
1 year old	*26.8*	27.8	*28.9*
2 years old	*28.0*	28.8	*29.7*
3 years old	*27.4*	28.4	*29.4*
4 years old	*24.9*	26.3	*27.7*
5 years old	*20.2*	21.3	*22.3*
2002-2003			
6 months to under 1 year	*20.5*	23.0	*25.6*
1 year old	*27.0*	28.2	*29.4*
2 years old	*27.1*	28.2	*29.3*
3 years old	*26.1*	27.2	*28.3*
4 years old	*23.7*	24.5	*25.4*
5 years old	*18.2*	19.1	*19.9*

Table 17b. Children in non-parental care: weekly average number of hours in main care arrangement, by province of residence

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Average number of hours	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*23.4*	26.3	*29.1*
Prince Edward Island	*27.4*	30.0	*32.6*
Nova Scotia	*27.1*	29.3	*31.6*
New Brunswick	*25.4*	27.6	*29.8*
Quebec	*27.1*	28.5	*29.9*
Ontario	*26.1*	27.3	*28.5*
Manitoba	*22.5*	24.9	*27.2*
Saskatchewan	*22.8*	25.2	*27.6*
Alberta	*23.6*	25.9	*28.1*
British Columbia	*21.4*	23.7	*25.9*
1996-1997			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*25.2*	27.6	*30.0*
Prince Edward Island	*26.0*	28.9	*31.7*
Nova Scotia	*24.8*	27.1	*29.3*
New Brunswick	*25.4*	26.9	*28.4*
Quebec	*27.3*	28.6	*29.9*
Ontario	*24.6*	26.3	*28.0*
Manitoba	*22.5*	25.0	*27.4*
Saskatchewan	*23.9*	25.8	*27.6*
Alberta	*22.5*	24.6	*26.7*
British Columbia	*20.8*	23.1	*25.4*
1998-1999			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*27.3*	29.3	*31.4*
Prince Edward Island	*27.8*	29.9	*32.1*
Nova Scotia	*24.8*	26.6	*28.3*
New Brunswick	*26.3*	28.0	*29.7*
Quebec	*27.7*	28.8	*29.8*
Ontario	*25.1*	26.0	*26.8*
Manitoba	*24.2*	25.8	*27.5*
Saskatchewan	*22.6*	23.9	*25.2*
Alberta	*24.6*	26.2	*27.8*
British Columbia	*20.6*	22.2	*23.7*
2000-2001			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*25.0*	27.2	*29.3*
Prince Edward Island	*28.7*	30.5	*32.3*
Nova Scotia	*24.2*	25.7	*27.3*
New Brunswick	*26.3*	27.7	*29.1*
Quebec	*28.3*	29.2	*30.1*
Ontario	*25.6*	26.4	*27.2*
Manitoba	*23.8*	25.4	*26.9*
Saskatchewan	*23.8*	25.2	*26.6*
Alberta	*22.2*	24.1	*25.9*
British Columbia	*20.6*	22.2	*23.7*
2002-2003			
Newfoundland and Labrador	*22.2*	24.0	*25.8*
Prince Edward Island	*25.2*	27.2	*29.2*
Nova Scotia	*22.6*	24.1	*25.6*
New Brunswick	*24.4*	25.9	*27.4*
Quebec	*28.4*	29.3	*30.3*
Ontario	*24.2*	25.0	*25.8*
Manitoba	*22.5*	23.9	*25.2*
Saskatchewan	*25.0*	26.2	*27.5*
Alberta	*22.0*	23.5	*24.9*
British Columbia	*20.2*	21.7	*23.2*

Table 17c. Children in non-parental care: weekly average number of hours in main care arrangement, by type of main care arrangement

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Average number of hours	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Outside the home with non-relative	*26.1*	27.1	*28.1*
Outside the home with relative	*23.4*	25.4	*27.3*
In own home with non-relative	*24.2*	26.2	*28.3*
In own home with relative	*23.1*	25.8	*28.5*
Daycare centre	*28.4*	29.9	*31.3*
Other	*10.5*	14.7	*18.9*
1996-1997			
Outside the home with non-relative	*25.9*	26.9	*27.8*
Outside the home with relative	*20.5*	24.4	*28.2*
In own home with non-relative	*23.7*	26.4	*29.1*
In own home with relative	*19.6*	22.4	*25.2*
Daycare centre	*28.8*	30.1	*31.5*
Other	*14.1*	17.6	*21.1*
1998-1999			
Outside the home with non-relative	*26.4*	27.1	*27.9*
Outside the home with relative	*22.6*	24.0	*25.3*
In own home with non-relative	*23.6*	25.1	*26.7*
In own home with relative	*20.8*	22.2	*23.7*
Daycare centre	*30.2*	31.1	*32.1*
Other	*18.4*	21.0	*23.7*
2000-2001			
Outside the home with non-relative	*26.5*	27.3	*28.0*
Outside the home with relative	*22.5*	23.7	*24.9*
In own home with non-relative	*24.0*	25.8	*27.6*
In own home with relative	*21.6*	23.2	*24.8*
Daycare centre	*30.1*	30.9	*31.8*
Other	*13.8*	16.0	*18.2*
2002-2003			
Outside the home with non-relative	*26.5*	27.2	*27.9*
Outside the home with relative	*19.7*	21.0	*22.2*
In own home with non-relative	*22.3*	24.3	*26.4*
In own home with relative	*19.1*	20.8	*22.4*
Daycare centre	*29.9*	30.7	*31.5*
Other	*16.1*	17.9	*19.6*

Table 17d. Children in non-parental care: weekly average number of hours in main care arrangement, by parental work/study status

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Average number of hours	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Single parent - worked for pay or studied	*28.4*	30.2	*32.0*
Two parents - one worked for pay or studied	*20.5*	23.1	*25.7*
Two parents - both worked for pay or studied	*26.0*	26.8	*27.6*
1996-1997			
Single parent - worked for pay or studied	*28.4*	29.9	*31.5*
Two parents - one worked for pay or studied	*17.0*	19.5	*21.9*
Two parents - both worked for pay or studied	*25.1*	25.9	*26.6*
1998-1999			
Single parent - worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
Two parents - one worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
Two parents - both worked for pay or studied	..	..	..
2000-2001			
Single parent - worked for pay or studied	*29.7*	31.0	*32.2*
Two parents - one worked for pay or studied	*18.4*	20.0	*21.7*
Two parents - both worked for pay or studied	*25.6*	26.2	*26.7*
2002-2003			
Single parent - worked for pay or studied	*28.6*	29.8	*31.0*
Two parents - one worked for pay or studied	*17.3*	19.1	*20.8*
Two parents - both worked for pay or studied	*25.6*	26.1	*26.7*

Note:

.. not available for a specific reference period

Table 18. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by changes in care arrangements in the past 12 months

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
No change	*73.8*	75.9	*78.0*
One change	*15.0*	16.8	*18.7*
Two or more changes	*6.2*	7.3	*8.6*
1996-1997			
No change	*74.3*	76.4	*78.4*
One change	*14.1*	15.9	*17.9*
Two or more changes	*6.5*	7.6	*9.0*
1998-1999			
No change	*77.9*	79.3	*80.7*
One change	*13.5*	14.6	*15.9*
Two or more changes	*5.3*	6.0	*6.9*
2000-2001			
No change	*85.1*	86.2	*87.3*
One change	*9.2*	10.1	*11.1*
Two or more changes	*3.2*	3.7	*4.3*
2002-2003			
No change	*82.2*	83.4	*84.6*
One change	*11.2*	12.2	*13.2*
Two or more changes	*3.8*	4.4	*5.1*

Table 19. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by changes in type of main care arrangement in the past 12 months, 2002-2003

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
No change			
Outside the home with non-relative	*78.7*	81.0	*83.0*
Outside the home with relative	*90.8*	93.2	*94.9*
In own home with non-relative	*74.4*	79.8	*84.3*
In own home with relative	*90.0*	92.4	*94.3*
Daycare centre	*78.1*	80.9	*83.4*
Other	*55.6*	61.7	*67.4*
One change			
Outside the home with non-relative	*11.6*	13.3	*15.1*
Outside the home with relative	*3.7*	5.3	*7.6*
In own home with non-relative	*8.9*	12.4	*17.2*
In own home with relative	*4.0*	5.7	*8.1*
Daycare centre	*12.1*	14.2	*16.7*
Other	*28.1*	33.6	*39.5*
Two or more changes			
Outside the home with non-relative	*4.6*	5.8	*7.2*
Outside the home with relative	*0.9*	1.5	*2.6*
In own home with non-relative	*5.1*	7.8	*11.6*
In own home with relative	*1.2*	1.9	*2.9*
Daycare centre	*3.6*	4.9	*6.5*
Other	*3.0*	4.8	*7.6*

Table 20. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children in licensed care outside the home (excludes daycare centres)

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	% Licensed	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
With non-relative	*17.7*	20.7	*23.9*
With relative	...	F	...
1996-1997			
With non-relative	*22.2*	25.3	*28.7*
With relative	*2.2*	3.9	*7.1*
1998-1999			
With non-relative	*24.1*	26.6	*29.2*
With relative	*1.4*	2.2	*3.2*
2000-2001			
With non-relative	*30.2*	32.8	*35.5*
With relative	*1.6*	2.4	*3.5*
2002-2003			
With non-relative	*35.9*	38.6	*41.4*
With relative	*4.8*	6.7	*9.2*

Note:
F too unreliable to be published
... not applicable

Table 21. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children in care outside the home or in own home (excluding daycare centres), by caregiver education

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1998-1999			
Caregiver ECE educated	*16.4*	17.8	*19.3*
Caregiver not ECE educated	*80.7*	82.2	*83.6*
2000-2001			
Caregiver ECE educated	*19.4*	20.9	*22.5*
Caregiver not ECE educated	*77.5*	79.1	*80.6*
2002-2003			
Caregiver ECE educated	*22.3*	24.0	*25.8*
Caregiver not ECE educated	*74.2*	76.0	*77.7*

Note:
ECE refers to Early Childhood Education.

Table 22a. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children in care outside the home with a non-relative, by caregiver education

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1998-1999			
Caregiver ECE educated	*23.3*	25.7	*28.3*
Caregiver not ECE educated	*71.7*	74.3	*76.7*
2000-2001			
Caregiver ECE educated	*28.3*	30.8	*33.4*
Caregiver not ECE educated	*66.6*	69.2	*71.7*
2002-2003			
Caregiver ECE educated	*33.2*	36.0	*38.8*
Caregiver not ECE educated	*61.2*	64.0	*66.8*

Note:
ECE refers to Early Childhood Education.

Table 22b. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children in care outside the home with a relative, by caregiver education

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1998-1999			
Caregiver ECE educated	*5.5*	7.2	*9.3*
Caregiver not ECE educated	*90.7*	92.8	*94.5*
2000-2001			
Caregiver ECE educated	*7.1*	9.5	*12.5*
Caregiver not ECE educated	*87.5*	90.5	*92.9*
2002-2003			
Caregiver ECE educated	*9.5*	12.1	*15.4*
Caregiver not ECE educated	*84.6*	87.9	*90.5*

Note:
ECE refers to Early Childhood Education.

Table 22c. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children in care in own home with a non-relative, by caregiver education

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1998-1999			
Caregiver ECE educated	*18.4*	22.5	*27.3*
Caregiver not ECE educated	*72.7*	77.5	*81.6*
2000-2001			
Caregiver ECE educated	*18.8*	23.3	*28.5*
Caregiver not ECE educated	*71.5*	76.7	*81.2*
2002-2003			
Caregiver ECE educated	*23.9*	29.6	*36.0*
Caregiver not ECE educated	*64.0*	70.4	*76.1*

Note:
ECE refers to Early Childhood Education.

Table 22d. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children in care in own home with a relative, by caregiver education

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1998-1999			
Caregiver ECE educated	*5.4*	7.2	*9.5*
Caregiver not ECE educated	*90.5*	92.8	*94.6*
2000-2001			
Caregiver ECE educated	*7.5*	10.1	*13.5*
Caregiver not ECE educated	*86.5*	89.9	*92.5*
2002-2003			
Caregiver ECE educated	*6.9*	9.1	*11.9*
Caregiver not ECE educated	*88.1*	90.9	*93.1*

Note:
ECE refers to Early Childhood Education.

Table 23. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by number of care arrangements

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
One care arrangement	*67.5*	70.0	*72.3*
Two care arrangements	*21.9*	24.0	*26.3*
Three or more care arrangements	*4.9*	6.0	*7.2*
1996-1997			
One care arrangement	*73.2*	75.5	*77.6*
Two care arrangements	*18.0*	20.0	*22.2*
Three or more care arrangements	*3.6*	4.5	*5.6*
1998-1999			
One care arrangement	*70.8*	72.4	*73.9*
Two care arrangements	*21.6*	23.0	*24.5*
Three or more care arrangements	*3.9*	4.6	*5.4*
2000-2001			
One care arrangement	*76.0*	77.3	*78.7*
Two care arrangements	*17.2*	18.4	*19.7*
Three or more care arrangements	*3.7*	4.2	*4.9*
2002-2003			
One care arrangement	*71.1*	72.6	*74.0*
Two care arrangements	*20.0*	21.3	*22.6*
Three or more care arrangements	*5.4*	6.2	*7.0*

Table 24. Children in non-parental care: weekly average number of hours in all care arrangements, by number of arrangements

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Average number of hours	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
One care arrangement	*27.6*	28.4	*29.2*
Two care arrangements	*34.2*	36.4	*38.6*
Three or more care arrangements	*35.4*	39.8	*44.3*
All arrangements	*30.2*	31.0	*31.8*
1996-1997			
One care arrangement	*26.0*	27.1	*28.1*
Two care arrangements	*34.5*	37.0	*39.5*
Three or more care arrangements	*33.5*	37.3	*41.0*
All arrangements	*28.5*	29.5	*30.5*
1998-1999 [1]			
One care arrangement	*26.6*	27.2	*27.8*
Two care arrangements	*33.8*	35.8	*37.8*
Three or more care arrangements	*36.8*	44.9	*53.1*
All arrangements	*28.8*	29.4	*30.1*
2000-2001 [2]			
One care arrangement	*26.8*	27.4	*27.9*
Two care arrangements	*33.9*	35.8	*37.8*
Three or more care arrangements	*34.8*	38.4	*42.1*
All arrangements	*28.7*	29.4	*30.0*
2002-2003			
One care arrangement	*26.7*	27.3	*27.9*
Two care arrangements	*31.4*	32.9	*34.4*
Three or more care arrangements	*36.2*	39.7	*43.2*
All arrangements	*28.7*	29.2	*29.8*

Note:

1. In 1998-1999 there was 8% non-response to the 'hours in all care arrangements' variable.
2. In 2000-2001 there was 7% non-response to the 'hours in all care arrangements' variable.

Table 25. Children in non-parental care: weekly average number of hours spent in non-main care arrangements, by number of arrangements

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Average number of hours	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
1 care arrangement	*0.0*	0.0	*0.0*
2 care arrangements	*11.4*	12.6	*13.9*
3 or more care arrangements	*13.8*	17.2	*20.6*
1996-1997			
1 care arrangement	*0.0*	0.0	*0.0*
2 care arrangements	*11.0*	12.5	*14.0*
3 or more care arrangements	*15.1*	17.3	*19.4*
1998-1999			
1 care arrangement	*0.0*	0.0	*0.0*
2 care arrangements	*11.4*	12.5	*13.7*
3 or more care arrangements	*18.9*	24.7	*30.4*
2000-2001			
1 care arrangement	*0.0*	0.0	*0.0*
2 care arrangements	*12.2*	13.4	*14.7*
3 or more care arrangements	*17.4*	19.8	*22.3*
2002-2003			
1 care arrangement	*0.0*	0.0	*0.0*
2 care arrangements	*9.5*	10.4	*11.2*
3 or more care arrangements	*16.9*	19.2	*21.6*

Table 26. Children in non-parental care: proportion of children by number of arrangements in full-time care (30 or more hours per week)

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	% Full-time	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
One care arrangement	*49.1*	52.0	*54.9*
Two care arrangements	*53.0*	58.1	*63.1*
Three or more care arrangements	*51.1*	59.7	*67.8*
1996-1997			
One care arrangement	*45.8*	48.8	*51.7*
Two care arrangements	*54.4*	59.8	*65.0*
Three or more care arrangements	*46.6*	57.7	*68.0*
1998-1999			
One care arrangement	*47.8*	49.8	*51.8*
Two care arrangements	*53.5*	57.8	*62.1*
Three or more care arrangements	*50.1*	59.6	*68.4*
2000-2001			
One care arrangement	*48.5*	50.3	*52.1*
Two care arrangements	*53.6*	57.2	*60.7*
Three or more care arrangements	*51.8*	59.1	*66.0*
2002-2003			
One care arrangement	*49.8*	51.7	*53.7*
Two care arrangements	*50.7*	54.1	*57.5*
Three or more care arrangements	*55.8*	61.8	*67.4*

Table 27. Distribution of children aged six months to five years by type of main child care arrangement, including parental care

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
1994-1995			
Parental care	*56.6*	58.3	*59.9*
Outside the home with non-relative	*16.7*	17.9	*19.2*
Outside the home with relative	*5.2*	5.8	*6.6*
In own home with non-relative	*5.0*	5.8	*6.8*
In own home with relative	*2.7*	3.3	*4.1*
Daycare centre	*7.2*	8.1	*9.2*
Other	*0.4*	0.7	*1.1*
1996-1997			
Parental care	*54.1*	55.9	*57.6*
Outside the home with non-relative	*16.7*	17.9	*19.3*
Outside the home with relative	*5.6*	6.3	*7.2*
In own home with non-relative	*4.7*	5.5	*6.4*
In own home with relative	*4.8*	5.5	*6.4*
Daycare centre	*7.0*	7.9	*8.9*
Other	*0.6*	1.0	*1.4*
1998-1999			
Parental care	*48.0*	49.2	*50.3*
Outside the home with non-relative	*16.6*	17.5	*18.5*
Outside the home with relative	*7.7*	8.4	*9.2*
In own home with non-relative	*5.2*	5.8	*6.4*
In own home with relative	*6.7*	7.3	*8.0*
Daycare centre	*8.6*	9.3	*10.1*
Other	*2.1*	2.5	*2.9*
2000-2001			
Parental care	*46.1*	47.3	*48.5*
Outside the home with non-relative	*16.5*	17.3	*18.2*
Outside the home with relative	*8.0*	8.7	*9.4*
In own home with non-relative	*4.4*	4.9	*5.5*
In own home with relative	*6.8*	7.5	*8.2*
Daycare centre	*11.6*	12.4	*13.3*
Other	*1.6*	1.9	*2.3*
2002-2003			
Parental care	*45.3*	46.5	*47.6*
Outside the home with non-relative	*15.4*	16.2	*17.0*
Outside the home with relative	*7.8*	8.4	*9.1*
In own home with non-relative	*3.7*	4.1	*4.6*
In own home with relative	*6.7*	7.4	*8.0*
Daycare centre	*14.1*	14.9	*15.8*
Other	*2.3*	2.6	*2.9*

Table 28. Distribution of children by type of main care arrangement at Time 1 (1998-1999)

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
Parental care	*51.2*	52.8	*54.5*
Outside the home with non-relative	*16.8*	17.9	*19.2*
Outside the home with relative	*9.5*	10.5	*11.7*
In own home with non-relative	*4.4*	5.1	*5.8*
In own home with relative	*6.8*	7.7	*8.7*
Daycare centre	*4.9*	5.7	*6.5*
Other care	*0.2*	0.3	*0.5*

Table 29. Distribution of children by change over time in type of main care arrangement

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
All three the same	*35.0*	36.7	*38.4*
Time 1 and Time 2 the same, Time 3 differs	*17.7*	19.1	*20.6*
Time 2 and Time 3 the same, Time 1 differs	*15.0*	16.3	*17.8*
Time 1 and Time 3 the same, Time 2 differs	*10.2*	11.2	*12.4*
All three differ	*15.4*	16.7	*18.0*

Table 30. Distribution of children by the Time 1 care arrangement and the change over time in type of main care arrangement

	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	%	*Upper 95% Confidence Limit*
All three time periods the same			
Parental care at Time 1	*46.8*	49.3	*51.8*
Outside the home with non-relative at Time 1	*27.7*	31.2	*34.8*
Outside the home with relative at Time 1	*12.5*	16.1	*20.6*
In own home with non-relative at Time 1	*11.1*	15.4	*20.9*
In own home with relative at Time 1	*12.1*	16.9	*23.2*
Daycare centre at Time 1	*17.4*	22.3	*28.0*
Other care at Time 1	...	F	...
Time 1 and Time 2 the same, Time 3 differs			
Parental care at Time 1	*13.8*	15.6	*17.5*
Outside the home with non-relative at Time 1	*22.1*	25.2	*28.6*
Outside the home with relative at Time 1	*16.9*	21.8	*27.7*
In own home with non-relative at Time 1	*12.1*	16.2	*21.4*
In own home with relative at Time 1	*13.1*	17.7	*23.6*
Daycare centre at Time 1	*26.4*	32.5	*39.2*
Other care at Time 1	...	F	...
Time 2 and Time 3 the same, Time 1 differs			
Parental care at Time 1	*8.8*	10.4	*12.2*
Outside the home with non-relative at Time 1	*15.1*	18.1	*21.5*
Outside the home with relative at Time 1	*24.0*	29.4	*35.5*
In own home with non-relative at Time 1	*24.1*	30.9	*38.7*
In own home with relative at Time 1	*18.1*	22.5	*27.6*
Daycare centre at Time 1	*13.5*	18.6	*25.2*
Other care at Time 1	...	F	...
Time 1 and Time 3 the same, Time 2 differs			
Parental care at Time 1	*11.5*	13.1	*14.9*
Outside the home with non-relative at Time 1	*7.1*	8.9	*11.1*
Outside the home with relative at Time 1	*7.3*	9.7	*12.8*
In own home with non-relative at Time 1	*5.0*	8.2	*13.2*
In own home with relative at Time 1	*6.2*	9.2	*13.6*
Daycare centre at Time 1	*6.6*	9.9	*14.5*
Other care at Time 1	...	F	...
All three time periods differ			
Parental care at Time 1	*10.1*	11.7	*13.4*
Outside the home with non-relative at Time 1	*14.1*	16.6	*19.6*
Outside the home with relative at Time 1	*18.7*	22.9	*27.7*
In own home with non-relative at Time 1	*23.6*	29.3	*35.7*
In own home with relative at Time 1	*27.6*	33.6	*40.1*
Daycare centre at Time 1	*12.6*	16.7	*21.9*
Other care at Time 1	...	F	...

Note:

F too unreliable to be published

... not applicable